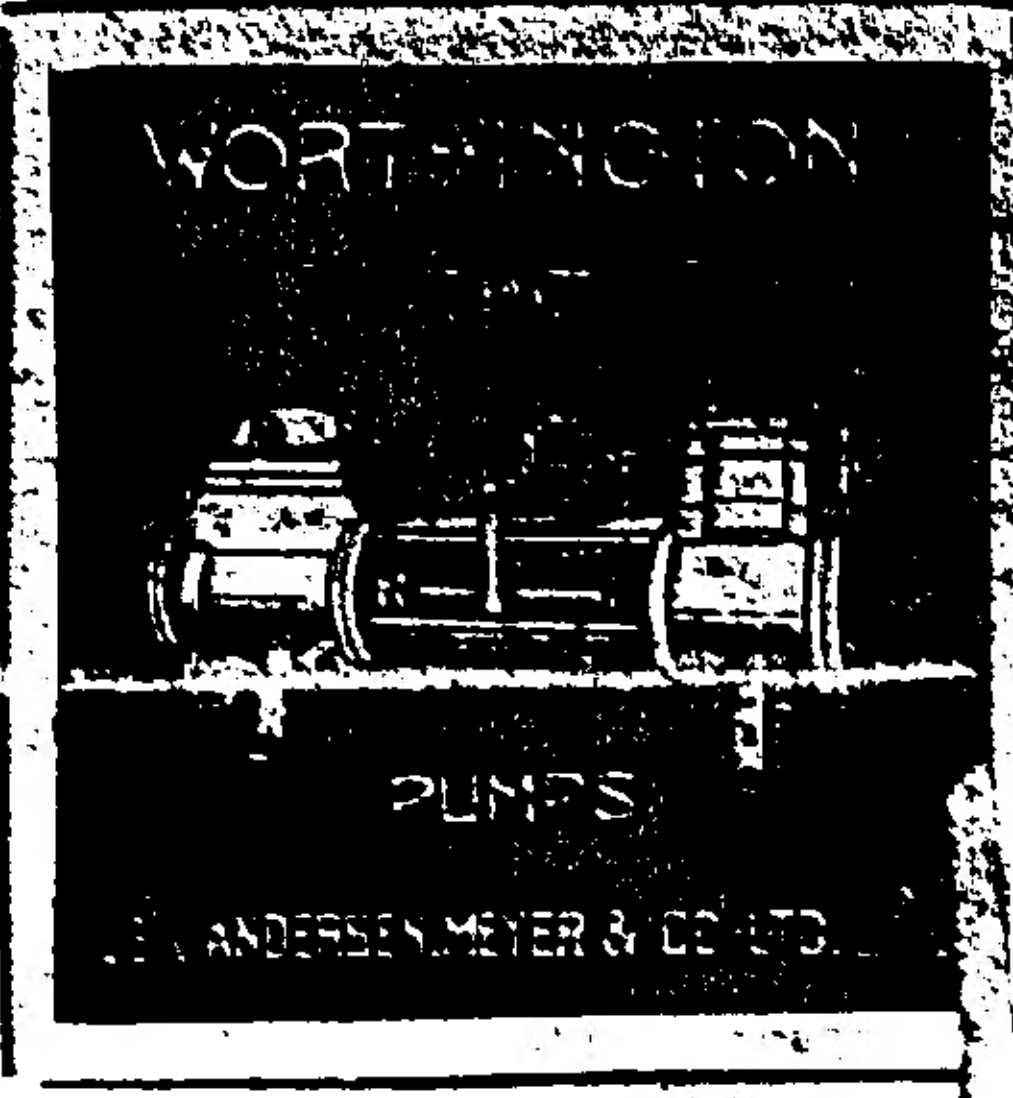


The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

POLAND'S REQUEST FOR PEACE.

ACCEPTED BY RUSSIA.

London, July 24.
A Bolshevik wireless says Poland's request for peace negotiations have been accepted. The Soviet Commanders have been ordered to arrange the place for the negotiations.

RED ARMY WITHDRAWS.

Paris, July 24.
A wireless message from Moscow reports the withdrawal of the Red Army, on instructions from the Soviet Command.

A FRANK RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

Berlin, July 24.
M. Kopp, the Soviet representative in Berlin, has declared that the Russians would in no circumstances invade Germany. Russia did not desire to impose the Soviet system on Poland, which must form an economic bridge between Germany and Russia.

RUSSO-BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE.

London, July 24.
The British Government publishes to-night the full text of the correspondence with the Soviet Government, ending in the receipt of the Bolshevik reply consenting to peace negotiations with Poland.

IMPORTANT SOVIET NOTES.

London, July 26.
The Soviet Government has notified Britain of its acceptance of the suggestion to hold a Peace Conference in London, but firstly insists on the surrender of General Wrangel, whose safety will be guaranteed. It protests against the British action in interrupting the discussion on trade resumption, owing, presumably, to the refusal of the Naval Commander at Revel to convey the Soviet delegation to England.

The Bolshevik action is ascribed to the moderating influence of M. Lenin and M. Chicherin.
A Russian Note has been issued complaining of Polish atrocities, which "must be punished." It indicates the line of Bolshevik negotiations with Poland.

THE FIGHTING.

Warsaw, July 24.
An official communique reports that after a desperate struggle the Poles occupied Grodno Forts. The enemy evacuated the town. An enemy attempt to force a passage of the Niemen near Dubno was driven back. The operations south of the Pripiet are developing favourably.

AERIAL DERBY ROUND LONDON.

A PILOT'S LUCKY ESCAPE.

London, July 24.
At Hendon the fifth aerial Derby was held this afternoon. The course was two circuits of Outer London, covering 205 miles. The weather was fine but gusty, a north wind blowing. The visibility was good. Fling a Martin-yde "semi-quaver", Pilot Courtney won the race, covering the course in 1 hour, 15 minutes, 12.15 seconds, the average speed being 153 1/4 miles per hour. In landing, the "semi-quaver" turned a complete somersault and dropped on the ground on its back. Courtney crawled out unhurt amidst terrific cheering.

The handicap resulted in Captain Hammersley, in an Avro "baby", being first; Bert Hinkler, also in an Avro "baby", second; and Courtney, third.

FRIENDS AGAIN.

BRITAIN AND AUSTRIA RENEW RELATIONS.

Vienna, July 25.
Full diplomatic relations between Britain and Austria have been formally renewed. The Honourable Francis Lindley has presented his credentials as British Minister.

FRENCH ENTER DAMASCUS.

London, July 26.
The French have entered Damascus in consequence of an attack by Emir Feisal's troops on a small garrison holding the pass. In the course of his flight the enemy abandoned nine guns, 25 machineguns and considerable war equipment. Emir Feisal's Minister of War was killed. The French losses were slight.

FORMER PRUSSIAN DISTRICTS FOR BELGIUM.

Brussels, July 25.
As a result of the plebiscite taken under the Treaty of Versailles, only 270, including 201 German officials, voted against the annexation of the Eupen and Malmédy districts by Belgium. The voters numbered 35,725.

GREEKS OCCUPY ADRIANOPLE.

Athens, July 24.
The newspapers announce that the Greeks have occupied Adrianople. The Turkish Military Governor, Jafar Teyar, retreated to Kırkiliwa. King Alexander immediately entered Adrianople which is undamaged.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EXTENSIVE RIOTING IN IRELAND.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES REPORTED.

London, July 24.
Unionist Clubs in Belfast have decided to appoint patrols to assist the authorities to protect life and property in the affected areas.
Extensive rioting started in the Ballymacarrett district late to-night. A mob attacked a Catholic Church, and troops after warning fired valleys repeatedly. There were numerous casualties.

LOOTERS ARRESTED.

Belfast, July 25.
Apart from a few skirmishes the night has been quiet. There have been no further admissions to hospital. Seventeen arrests have been made in connection with looting.

BELFAST QUIETER.

London, July 25.
A Belfast message says the deaths now number fifteen. Apart from isolated looting there has been no recurrence of the disturbances. The Police and Military are maintaining firm control.

MORE MURDERS.

London, July 25.
A Police Sergeant was shot dead on entering church at Bandon, Cork, this morning. Two more people have succumbed to their injuries at Belfast, making a total of seventeen.
Ballygroveane Coastguard Station, near Borehaven, was raided and two Coastguardsmen are reported to have been killed.

ARSENAL FIRE IN VENICE.

Venice, July 25.
A disastrous fire occurred at an arsenal, followed by explosions. The damage totals several million lire.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Shanghai, July 25.
Ma Leung, one of the Tuan's commanders, after capturing Teichow is now marching northward. It is predicted that a battle will take place near Teintsin.

A report from Teintsin states that Tso Kwan's troops are near to the capital, but will not enter the city, in accordance with the President's order.

Tso Kwan, Chan Jek-lin and Wu Pui-fu have declared that if Tso Kwan-Chi-jui resigns from politics they will not make any demands on him.

It is rumoured that Chu Shu-tang has fled to the north on an aeroplane.

It is said that a conflict has arisen between Tso Kwan and Chan Jek-lin on political matters and that an important change will be the result.

Hung Hak-mu, Tschun of Szachuen, has fled and the whole province is now under the control of Tong Chi-yao. Tschun of Yunnan, who has decided to have the Military Government in Shanghai removed to Chungking.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN AND KOREA.

London, July 26.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Anserin Williams, Mr. Harmsworth stated that as the Government at the time of the Japanese annexation of Korea accepted annulment of the Anglo-Korean Treaty of 1883 and Japan's right to close existing trade after ten years from 26th June, 1910, the Government had not taken steps to retain the open door rights of the Treaty in view of the fact that from August next all British shipping would be debarred from inter-port trade in Korea and trade between Korea and other parts of Japan.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Washington, July 26.
The Shipping Board has suspended till 1st January, 1921, the operation of the section of the new Merchant Marine Law providing preferential rail rates on exports sent to the seaboard for shipment in American bottoms. Mr. Benson, the chairman, explained that the postponement was necessary for investigation and intelligent application of the law. He had learned that foreign steamship companies objected to this provision which would probably be made the basis of diplomatic conversations between America and other Governments.

AMERICAN SENATE.

THE MACAO SENSATION.

A NEW VERSION.

THE CHIEF PLOTTER KILLED.

Further information is to hand regarding the gunboats Kongtai and Kingku and the torpedo-boats which last week departed from Canton and proceeded to Macao, with the intention of later joining the revolutionists at Kongmoon. It now appears that story of the crews having mutinied is incorrect, and that what really occurred was that a body of revolutionists seized the boats by surprise when the Commanders were ashore, overpowered the crews and forced them to leave Canton. As the Kingtai's coal was only sufficient for one day's steaming, she went with the torpedo-boats, in order to secure coal and money, to Macao, where the headquarters of the revolutionists had but recently been established. What happened there has already been reported in brief.

The crews at present interned in Macao number 42. Of these, 22 were from the Kongtai, the others having either been bribed or overpowered by the revolutionists, and 15 from the torpedo-boats, the remaining five having been detained on board for refusing to obey orders. In reply to questions put to them by the Macao authorities, these 42 men declare that they are followers of Sun Yat-sen and that they acted as they did in order to oppose the Canton Government. It is stated that the whole affair was financed by a member of the Provincial Assembly, named Li, who was among those killed in the fighting on Colowan Island, in the conflict between these sailors and the Portuguese guards on the island. In all, there were 14 killed.

We learn, further, that the interned men have engaged a lawyer to plead their case as political offenders, but so far the Canton Government has not demanded the surrender of the men, merely asking that the boats be handed back. The Portuguese Consul General from Canton has arrived at Macao, and his visit is believed to be in connection with this matter.

DAY BY DAY.

Last week's health return shows three non-fatal cases of enteric fever (one British, one Indian and one Chinese), and one fatal occurrence of plague (a Chinese). There were also eight Chinese deaths from influenza. For the 48 hours ended yesterday, three cases of enteric were notified (two British and one Chinese), one of which was fatal.

For being in possession of 15 taels of opium, a Chinese who was to-day brought up on remand by a Revenue Officer before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, was fined \$750, or three months' hard labour. The inevitable tale of being hired as a carrier of the drug without knowing its real nature was tentatively offered but was "turned down" by his Worship. The man was arrested whilst going ashore from the steamer Sunning.

In the action between the Military Government at Canton, including Administrative Director Tsun Chun-hsuan and others as plaintiffs, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang as defendant, in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, the Chief Justice in Chambers has ordered that the summons dated April 19, 1920, to be dismissed with costs. The decision was rendered July 16. The Military Government took action in Hongkong last April to recover a sum of money alleged to belong to the Military Government but which was still in the hands of Dr. Wu when he departed from Canton at the end of last month. Dr. Wu has refused to

LOST VESSEL.

CLAIM IN SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice H.H.J. Gompertz, there was heard the claim brought by Yeung Kong-yung, trading as Wat Ize, against the Yeung Shing Insurance and Investment Company, Limited, for \$20,000. The plaintiff recited that the plaintiff was interested in an amount of \$20,000 under a marine policy of insurance dated November 7, 1917, on the steamer Luen On, subscribed by the defendants.

Mr. W. Drummond (instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis) appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. C. Jenkin and Mr. E. Potter (instructed by Mr. G. R. Haywood) represented the defendants.

The defendants stated that the plaintiff was not interested in the vessel. The vessel was not seaworthy at the commencement of the risk. The defendants denied that the said vessel was insured against "perils of the sea." The defendants were liable under the policy only in the event of the vessel being sunk during the voyage by running against rocks or reefs or by typhoon or waves. The defendants also denied that the vessel was lost, or, alternatively, if she had been lost, denied that the loss was caused by any of the perils insured against. The vessel received her clearance papers for the voyage on November 10, 1917, and left Hongkong thereunder on that day, and on November 13, 1917, she returned to Hongkong having deviated from, changed and abandoned the said voyage whereby the defendants' liability under the policy was determined. Subsequently she received fresh clearance papers for a second voyage from Hongkong to Manila and left thereunder, the policy not covering such voyage. At the time of the insurance being affected the defendants alleged that the plaintiff wrongly represented that the ship was his own property whereas the defendants had ascertained that she was the property of one Yubiso Santua, of Manila.

The plaintiff, replying to the defence, contended that defendants received premiums and gave receipts for them. The voyage to Manila was not changed or abandoned; therefore defendant's liability was not determined. Under the circumstances it was not reasonably necessary for the vessel to put into Hongkong. The defendants were informed of this. It was necessary that fresh clearance papers should be taken out. The vessel was in a seaworthy condition. The plaintiff contended that the vessel was surveyed.

Mr. Drummond, in giving a resume of the facts which have led to the action, said that some where at the end of August, 1917, the plaintiff in this action received instructions from his uncle, Yubiso Santua, in Manila to purchase a vessel in Hongkong and send her to Manila. Subsequently in the month of October, 1917, the plaintiff purchased the vessel, which was now the subject matter in the action, and by an assignment dated October 10, 1917, the vessel was assigned to the plaintiff by the original owners. Two days later, on October 12th, the plaintiff in his turn assigned the vessel to his uncle. The plaintiff had acted as a general agent in Hongkong for his uncle, and sent the vessel to Manila in due course, making all the necessary arrangements therewith. Among those arrangements naturally the question of insurance arose, which had to be effected from Hongkong to Manila. The purchase price of the vessel was \$31,000, and with the brokerage of \$4,000 paid to the broker, the price was \$35,000. On September 29, 1917, this vessel was the subject of a survey by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas with a view to purchase by the plaintiff. As a result of this survey, extensive repairs were undertaken, amounting to some thousands of dollars. This was before the

purchase. They were paid for by the plaintiff in this action and the money subsequently recovered from his uncle in Manila. The vessel actually left here for Manila on November 10th. When she was assigned, negotiations were entered with Ho Ize King, who was an important witness in the case. He was the man who acted as broker for the purpose of effecting insurance between the plaintiff and the defendant company. The vessel was insured for \$45,000. The policy was arranged at a flat rate of three per cent. Shortly before the vessel left Hongkong, three policies were entered by the defendants to cover this insurance. It was all one transaction. There was one policy with the Venus Insurance Co. for \$20,000, one with the Kong Hoon for \$5,000 and the policy which was the subject matter of this claim for \$20,000, making a total of \$45,000. The premium agreed upon was a flat rate of three per cent. The policies were dated 7th, 8th and 9th April. On November 10th, the vessel left Hongkong for Manila. She was in charge of a Chinese coxswain and nine Chinese crew. On the 13th November she came back to Hongkong, the coxswain reporting that the weather was extremely rough, and that the ship was rather light and in his view it was absolutely essential for the safety of the vessel to put back and take on further coal for the purpose of ballast. When she left Hongkong on the 10th, she had on board 80 tons of coal. On her return she took a further 40 tons on board. Her consumption of coal would be 5 to 7 tons within 24 hours. Therefore when she returned on the 14th she must have consumed about 15 tons. So, roughly speaking, she had on board the second time 100 tons of coal. On her return the plaintiff informed the defendants that she had come back and he also told the broker to let the defendants know that she had returned. He also told him that further coal was being put on board. The Manager acquiesced and said it was all right, and the coal was procured and put on the vessel. The voyage was being proceeded with as rapidly as possible. The vessel was cleared on the 15th and she left on the 16th. She left on that morning and nothing had been heard of her ever since, although everything possible was done to find her whereabouts.

The case is proceeding.

The late Mr. R. A. Brand, whose death by accidental drowning at Yokohama we recorded yesterday, joined the Union Insurance Society of Canton in 1915 and two years later went Home to serve in the war. He obtained a Captaincy in the Scots Guards and won the Military Cross. He was a cricketer and golfer quite above the average and had represented Hongkong and Shanghai in interport matches at both games. His mother and brothers reside in Shanghai, where they are very well known.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 3s. 11 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.65. Temperature—85. Humidity—63.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Leyland Hodgson Company—8.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 8.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—6.15, 7.15 and 8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—8.15 p.m.

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THE HONGKONG THERAPEUTIC THERAPY

25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.

TURNOUT IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. LEON DAUDET AND THE SOCIALISTS.

There was an excited scene in the French Chamber on May 15th, when M. Leon Daudet, the virile Royalist, appeared in the tribune.

"Liar!" "Murderer!" "Cad!" were among the milder expressions which greeted his appearance of the man who combines the two occupations of spy-hunting and baiting Socialists.

M. Daudet attempted to speak of the part played by the General Confederation of Labour in the strike movement, but before he had uttered the first word the organised clamour from the Socialist benches cut him short, and for about ten minutes, says a French correspondent, all that one could hear of his remarks were a number of disconnected words such as "Bolsheviks," "conspiracy," "traitors." As always happens on such occasions the fury of the Left aroused the passion of the Right, and there was hardly a lid of a desk which was not being banged, hardly a member who did in some way contribute to the appalling uproar.

The President of the Chamber was utterly powerless to restore order, and was reaching down for his hat (the donning of which suspends the sitting), when the House, exhausted by ten minutes' incessant yelling, allowed one whole sentence of M. Daudet's to be heard. In it he accused Mr. Gustave Terry, editor of *L'Enfer*, of being a party to the revolutionary conspiracy of which he was trying to speak.

The storm at once increased in fury. Mr. Daudet, who had worked himself up into a frenzy, at this moment caught sight of Terry sitting in the Press Gallery. Pointing his finger dramatically his finger dramatically towards him, he shouted: "Il est la! A la porte!"

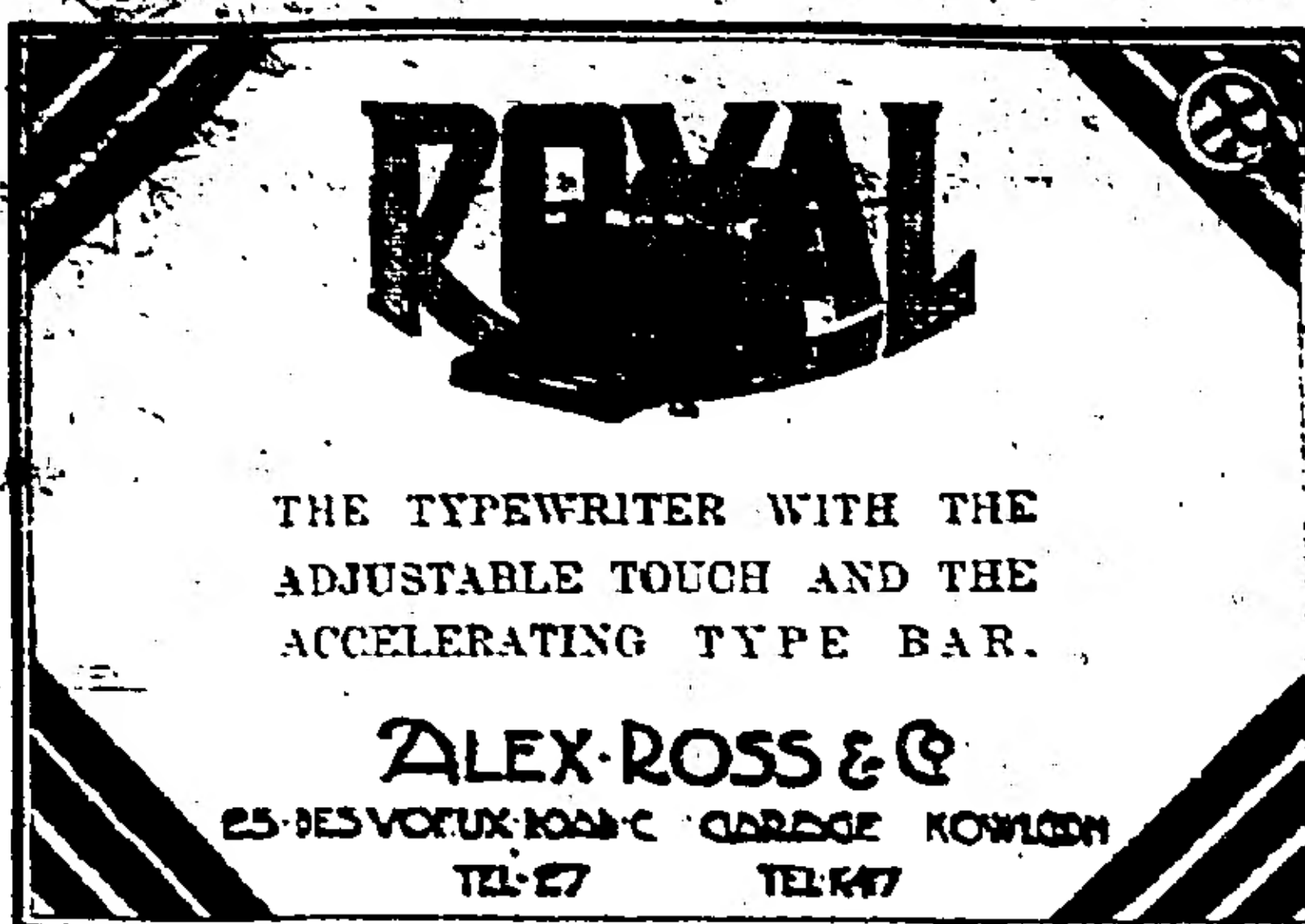
Mr. Gustave Terry rose and placed a finger on his mouth. The gesture was taken by some to be offensive to the Chamber, but was interpreted by others as being merely Mr. Terry's way of reminding Mr. Daudet that he could not reply to him, not being a member. The whole House rose to its feet, and everyone attempted to see Mr. Terry, whose expulsion the deputies on the right were demanding by loud and monotonous repetition of Mr. Daudet's words "A la porte!"

In the midst of all this turmoil, the President got his hat safely on his head, and the sitting remained suspended for over an hour, during which time the President and officials of the House held an inquiry as to what had happened, summoning before them Mr. Daudet, Mr. Gustave Terry, and several journalists who had been seated at his side.

On the resumption of the sitting the President announced that he had in the interval consulted the members of the Socialist Party and members from the Right, and they had agreed with him that if each side intended to try to shout down political opponents Parliamentary life would be impossible. For a time things went well, and one was able to appreciate how greatly speakers such as Mr. Daudet are dependent upon stormy scenes for their effect. He sought to show that the General Labour Confederation was part and parcel of a huge revolutionary plot with world-wide ramifications and close participation with the Bolsheviks. He concluded with some passages from a speech made by Mr. Briand 20 years ago in which he outlined a plan for a general strike.

The former Prime Minister, who is quick in seizing an opportunity, protested against the use made of a speech delivered in his early political days. He pointed out that on a previous occasion the Social Revolutionaries Jaures had quoted it in attacking him, and to-day the Republican-Royalist went to the same locker for his ammunition. Mr. Daudet, considerably nettled at being called a Republican-Royalist, began to interrupt, and his unmannerly sentences again wrought the House to excitement.

Mr. Briand possesses the power of giving to a debating incident a wide political significance. Mr. Daudet had delivered himself into his hands, and he made fine of the chance by appealing to the many Radicals and the Republican element who so far have not found their leader. When he told Mr. Daudet that his campaign to discredit the Republic would meet with failure, and that he had forgotten that it was the



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THE SHORT STORY.

WHAT HAPPENS IN ENGLAND.

"Tell me a story," is the cry of the child. Many of us go through life with the same plea in our hearts, and we are continually disappointed. The English short story has become stereotyped into a formula.

Mr. John Galsworthy is one of the few masters left who maintain the high traditions of an honorable craft. Mr. Galsworthy is a man of such experience that he can write what he likes and he still continues to be a teller of tales. Later on "Tatterdenation," a volume of stories and sketches, will appear from his pen (says Louis J. McQuilland in the *Daily Express*).

Mr. Joseph Conrad is devoting himself entirely to the long, complex novel. Mr. H. G. Wells is, unfortunately, dedicating all his energies to a biological history of the world. That perfect Mr. Leonard Merrick has little left to give us.

In humorous vein Mr. W. W. Jacobs still persists, but he grinds out his fun with too painful effort. His characters are few and simple, and they are dying of sheer exhaustion.

Mr. John Masefield has prophesied another Renaissance of Woodier in literature. There is scant reason for hope that the short story will rise from the depths into which it has fallen since the Edwardian era.

Where shall we find another Henry James with treasures as costly as "Embarrassments" and "Terminations," another Kipling with "Life's Handicap"? Will the golden age of the romance story of Robert Louis Stevenson ever return? What gratitude we would pour out for such a story of Villon and Old France as "A Lodging for the Night," for such a tale of allegory and terror as "Mark Him."

"The short story," said a successful novelist, "is the opportunity for young men. It is their shortest and best way to literature." That is quite true, but true still it is that the young man cannot write as he lists; the fiction magazine editors will not permit him.

Almost every magazine story is a love story. The written or unwritten rule is that it must have a happy ending. Before me, as I write this article, I see two English magazines which are considered the best of their class. Before opening them I know that the tales within will be according to a given pattern, and there are only about half a dozen patterns to choose from. However original the beginnings may appear the endings are tiresomely inevitable. Here are a couple of the culminations of the machine-made story of sentiment:

"Oh, my dear," he whispered, as he caught her in his arms and held her for one moment crushed against his heart.

"As their palms touched they felt that they held the future, that between them and in that future all dreams would come true."

The compulsory happy ending spells death to all progress in the art of the short story. No man or woman can write masterpieces with a perpetual climax of treacle.

Republic which had led France to victory, a very large number of members rose to their feet and applauded.

By his concluding sentence he won the clamorous approval of the entire Socialist-Left and a large portion of the Centre. From the point of view of discussing the afternoon was wasted. The only member of the House who derived any profit from the proceedings was Mr. Briand, who by his intervention has strengthened his influence over those elements of the Left who formed the old Bloc

DEAFNESS

AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

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EVICIONS—NEW STYLE.

BUSINESS MEN TO LEAVE OFFICES.

Business men in Manchester are now beginning to feel the effects of profiteering in buildings to much the same extent as the householder. It is stated, on reliable authority, that hundreds of office tenants have received notice to quit without any option of paying increased rent, and often in cases where the option has been given the terms have been impracticable. As an instance of this the case is quoted of a very small office which is rented at the moment at ten guineas per annum, exclusive of rates. The tenant is now informed that unless she agrees to pay £30 a year rent she will be required to vacate the premises.

The matter has now become so serious that a large number of tenants in business premises have approached Councillor Toole to form for them some similar means of defence to that provided for the tenants of house property. It has already been decided that some effective organisation shall be set up. It has yet no title, but a meeting of business men is to be held to-morrow at the Coal Exchange, Market Place, to go fully into the question. The time of meeting is 5.15 in the afternoon, and it is hoped that all business men who are threatened, or may be threatened, with eviction will attend. Those who reckon to look farthest ahead in these affairs foresee Lancashire's machinery at a standstill because those who sell its products have nowhere to lay their commercial heads and though the outlook may not be quite so uncomfortable as that, it appears serious enough, on the information which Councillor Toole gave a representative of the *Manchester Guardian*.

Many of these people threatened with eviction," he said, "are very anxious and worried as to what is to become of their businesses, which, in quite a number of cases, have taken years to establish. Scores of occupiers are complaining that they have received notice to quit without any alternative in the way of opportunity to pay increased rent. I suppose that most tenants of business premises will admit that landlords have been hard-hit during the war in comparison with people engaged in industry and commerce, and would have every sympathy with reasonable demands. Those who make extortionate demands, therefore, are a danger to the man who wishes to deal fairly." There was great need, he considered, for some defence organisation to prevent what appeared likely to become a wholesale campaign of profiteering in business premises, and to see to it that no tenant was evicted who was willing to meet his landlord upon reasonable terms.

"I feel confident," Mr. Toole concluded, "that if business men will only stand together on this issue, as the tenants of house property have done, it will not only be a good thing for them, but will also have a tendency to protect the landlord who is eager to go about his affairs in a reasonable way. It is almost impossible to understand why the Government is allowing this kind of thing to go on at the same time as it is making an

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GENERAL NEWS.

CABINET CHLOROPFORM.

Mr. Churchill told the House of Commons recently that if the Guards are not put in full-dress uniform their stock of pre-war cloth on hand would have to be discarded at an approximate loss of £20,000. To have this loss the country is asked to believe that the War Office project for reclothing the Army with scarlet and blue at a cost of £3,000,000 "from a merely financial standpoint" would be a wise one. This is Cabinet chloroform at its worst. *Daily Mail*.

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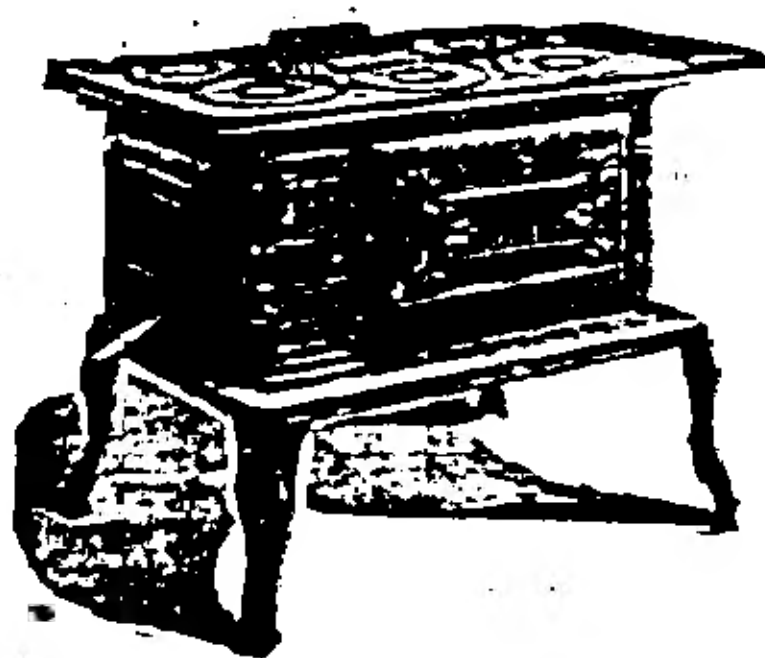
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INTERVIEW WITH TROTSKY.

POLISH REVOLUTION
PROPHESIED.A special correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* who has recently returned from Russia writes—

Trotsky for a considerable time has given no interviews to newspaper correspondents. As Military and Naval Commissary he combines the posts of War Minister and First Lord of the Admiralty, and now, during the absence of Krassin, he has added to these the post of Commissary or Minister of Ways of Communication, which in the present condition of transport is perhaps the most difficult post in the Soviet Republic. The farthest he has been willing to go in giving interviews in either the Russian or the foreign press is to dictate answers to definite questions submitted on paper.

I consequently considered myself lucky when, through a mutual friend, I was able to arrange a regular interview with him. I saw him in the Commissariat for Ways of Communication. In the outer office were a strange group of officials—a sailor from the Baltic in uniform, an elderly civil servant of the old Ministry, and a couple of young officers. Trotsky was sitting at Krassin's table in the inner office. Unlike Lenin, who, in spite of the bullet in him, seems but little changed, he has aged very much during the last year. His great mass of dark hair has turned quite grey. He had found a toy on Krassin's table, a little sand-glass, an instrument of torture for long-winded visitors struggling to get through their conversation before the last sand has run—an instrument that should, I think be supplied by the State to every Russian Government department and public office. He tapped it threateningly when I asked him about the obvious analogy between the successive defeats of Koltchak, Yudenich, and Denikin. "But that is old history," he said, "and you will find what you want to know about it in my report to the last All-Russian Assembly."

"Yes," I said, "I have read that report, but there is one thing missing from it. In all these defeats there was an immediate break-up in the rear following the first serious set-back on the front. Yet when you came to fight the Estonians, and they too were forced back, their retirement was not followed by any troubles in their rear. Do you believe that the same formula that held good in the civil war of the Revolution, when Russian was fighting Russian will hold good when, in the case of an attack by Poland, Russians will be fighting Poles, and nationalists' feelings will be engaged, quite apart from the struggle between political ideas which characterised the civil war?"

At this point, becoming interested, he became a little more friendly and put the sand-glass away. He said: "I believe the formula will hold good absolutely, and that nationalist feeling will in the end be swamped by the political struggle inside the nation that is fighting us." "So that here also one may say that a counter-revolutionary force, even if a national unity, would begin by gaining successes, that its use of these successes would illustrate its counter-revolutionary character, would create divisions within itself which, becoming pronounced the moment these successes began to be liquidated, would lead to catastrophic collapse from within?"

"Certainly. The existence of strong national feeling postpones, retards, but does not prevent the process. Estonia stopped fighting in time. Who knows what would have happened if she had been forced to go on fighting for another six months? Remember that there also they have to shoot their Bolsheviks, that their Trade Unions Council expressed itself in favour of a Soviet government, and that they thereupon shot 26 and deported about a hundred of the delegates, and that, notwithstanding a second congress, undeterred, adopted a similar resolution. The process was already clearly visible. Yet consider the position of the present Estonian Government fairly stable, because they have a very small proletariat and a very large agricultural population of small farmers."

"But this does not apply to Poland at all. There they have a very large, thoroughly revolutionary proletariat, and the bulk of the peasant population is similarly revolutionary on account of the enormous size of the big estates. It is, as it were, a pro-

letarianised peasantry. Consequently I am absolutely convinced that, though, by a sudden blow they might break through and seize, for example, Smolensk, or Kiev, that success would be the first term in a formula which would eventually be written out in full and carried to its logical conclusion in a complete collapse of the Polish Government and a victorious Polish revolution. National feeling will merely act as a brake on the process, but in the case of Poland a very slight one. A few months should see the beginning of the end, in case they insist on real war. Hitherto, as you know there has been no real war. [He said this in April, and they describe the capture of a party of scouts as a glorious victory of Polish arms. The fact that they do this shows in itself how weak must be their position at home.]

"And, considering the problem from the other side, do you not think that the International Revolution in Russia is gradually assuming a 'national' character, and that more and more people are joining you, not because of any particular social beliefs, but because your army is a Russian army, defending Russia as well as defending the Revolution?"

"To a certain extent that is true. It will be still more true if Poland fights against us. As you know, we have thousands of Koltchak and Denikin officers prisoners. We have not shot them, although they shot every Communist they could catch. I ask them, 'What are we to do with you?' They reply at once, 'Send us against the Poles.' There is a certain feeling among that kind of Russian that the Polish attack is a sort of base ingratitude. Poland was definitely freed by the Revolution. Russia resigned her right to Poland, and now the Poles, by way of gratitude, want to attack Russia. There are Russians who think that Poland will be reconquered and again made part of Russia. We, of course, desire nothing of the kind."

"And in the event of your continued military success, do you not think that there is a danger of a victorious Red army carrying with it a spirit of Revolution beyond the frontiers of Russia?"

"Not the slightest. That could not happen during the French wars of a hundred years ago. It could not happen to-day."

I told him I had conflicting answers from various people as to the existence or abolition of the system of Political Commissars in the army. He replied: "We are proceeding to abolish them in two ways. In the first place, we are training Red officers from the workmen. That, however, does not give us a very great number as yet. In the second place, more and more men who were Political Commissars, Communists, are now becoming fit to take command. And, on the other hand, there are more and more of the old officers to whom we have grown accustomed, who have seen us close at hand, have worked with us, and are as devoted to the Red army and as trustworthy as ourselves. Many of these officers have become Communists. Many others, while not becoming Communists, are completely devoted to their duty for quite other reasons."

[Compare my talk with Kamenev, the Commander-in-Chief, himself not a Communist.] They have realised that the Soviet Government is the only Government capable of holding Russia together at the present time. If they understood why they would perhaps be Communists, but not understanding why, they none the less recognise the facts and are prepared to fight for us. You must remember that there are two kinds of patriotism; that besides the cunning, selfish, so-called patriotism that is ready to give away four-fifths of Russia to foreigners if only with foreign help and foreign troops its exponents can secure that they shall have the power in the remaining fifth, there is an ideal patriotism that is really unselfish for Russia. As soon as we perceive that we can really trust a man, we do trust him, and so in that way also are proceeding with the abolition of Political Commissars. Why, many of the officers who work with me daily I can treat with the same confidence as comrades who have given half their lives to the revolutionary movement."

We turned then to the question of industrial conscription. I told him that that the previous night I had heard him say something which I had not been able to remember accurately, to the effect that the idea of industrial conscription is not a new, graft on

Socialism, but has always been implicit in the idea.

Of course, he replied, "What is the Socialism idea of society, but the idea of a society in which parasitism shall be destroyed, a society in which there shall be no parasites? That does not mean that you have to stand over the parasites with a revolver, but it does mean that measures of compulsion may be applied to people who are unwilling to fulfil their duty to the State."

I asked, did he consider the more or less military form of industrial conscription a temporary expedient or permanent? He gave very much the same reply that Sergei Karcenew had given to a similar question:

"I consider it an accident, neither more nor less. It so happens that owing to the war which has been forced upon us we have perfected our military organisation first. It is the most efficient part of the State apparatus, and we therefore have to make use of it as being the only instrument the only organisation to hand. But if, for example, the Executive Committees throughout the country were an apparatus as efficient, as reliable as the military organisation, the business of industrial conscription might quite likely have been entrusted to them, and so would have had a purely civilian character from the first."

I asked him whether he expected much opposition and of what kind. He replied—

There will be discontent among the mobilised peasants, perhaps. But not if they see results. And as for the workmen, there is not a workman in Russia who does not realise that the re-establishment of transport and so of industry is an affair vital to himself. When they see that we are really doing something to re-establish it, they will participate with joy even in the discipline which is involved. I do not think much compulsion will be necessary."

I said, "What about the skilled workman? As an Englishman, with the tendencies to practical anarchism inherent in my race, I should object most strongly if I were mobilised and set to work in a particular factory. I should immediately want to work in some other factory, just for the sake of not doing what I was forced to do."

"You would now. But you would not if you had been through a revolution, and seen your country in such a state that only the united concentrated effort of everybody in it could possibly re-establish it. That is the position here. Everybody knows the position, and that there is no other way. But once things begin to improve, the need for compulsion will disappear, together with the crisis, and eventually work will become a kind of sport."

With my last question I returned to the Polish war. "Do you think," I asked, "that the Polish war, if it develops, will mean a long postponement of the work of reconstruction?"

"No, I do not. In the first place we shall not be fighting on a number of fronts simultaneously. Secondly, the actual effort required will be only a fourth or a third of that used during the crisis of the civil war. Thirdly, our army is now a different thing from what it was. We now have regular divisions known by the names of their commanders, bound by esprit de corps, with known characteristics and qualities. We are no longer fighting with untried tools, solving equations with several unknown quantities. We are using for definite purposes troops which have already proved that they are fitted for those purposes. Finally, the condition of Poland is such that the struggle should not last long. They may take Smolensk, but two months after that should see them defeated."

GENERAL NEWS.

FAMOUS TENOR'S WIFE ROBBED.
New York, June 9.—Mrs. Enrico Caruso, wife of the famous tenor, was robbed yesterday evening of jewelry valued at £100,000. The burglars entered the Caruso summer home at Easthampton, Long Island, and carried off a small safe containing the jewels from the bedroom, making their escape over the verandah roof."L.G." MUST SACK OR BE SACKED.
The *Daily News* says: Differences between the Allies in regard to Russia there can will be, but differences within the Cabinet there cannot be. If Mr. Lloyd George has colleagues who are pulling one way, while he pulls the other, only two courses compatible with honour are open. Either they must go or he must.

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Apricot	Jam	27 oz.	"	60. "
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Plum	"	27 oz.	"	60. "
Orange Marmalade		27 oz.	"	50. "

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VICTORIA AND DISRAELI.

CONFIDENTIAL LETTERS.

Confidential correspondence between Queen Victoria and Disraeli is disclosed, by Royal permission, in the last two volumes of the "Life of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield," written by Mr. George Earle Buckle, in succession to the late Mr. W. F. Monypenny.

After Gladstone had launched his policy of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church, with the consequent disagreement in the Cabinet, the Queen wrote on March 24, 1868—

"Mr. Gladstone must be aware that the chief difficulty in governing Ireland has always been to restrain the mutual violence of the Old Orange party on the one side, and of the Roman Catholics on the other, and he might, to say the least, have paused before he made a declaration of which the only effect will certainly be to revive and influence the old sectarian feuds and to render the administration of Ireland more difficult."

"The Queen trusts, however, to her Government, and especially to Mr. Disraeli, carefully to avoid saying anything, however great the provocation, that can tend to encourage a spirit of retaliation amongst the Protestants."

HOW PRIMROSE DAY ORIGINATED.

On the Gladstonian resolution being carried, a plan was conceived between the Queen and the Premier to dissolve Parliament as soon as public interests would permit."

The correspondence with Her Majesty (who had opposed resignation) is full of personal touches.

"The relations between Sovereign and Minister, which were essentially to become so intimate, were drawn perceptibly closer. The Queen began the practice of sending Disraeli spring flowers, which was a constant mark of their later relationship, and which has resulted in the permanent association of his name and memory with the primrose."

At this time when according to Lady Augusta Stanley's gossip to Clarendon, "Dizzy wrote daily letters to the Queen in his best novel style." Princess Christian writes to Mrs. Disraeli—

"Mama desires me to send you the accompanying flowers in her name for Mr. Disraeli. She heard him one day say that he was so fond of May and of all those lovely spring flowers that she has ventured to send him these as they will make his room look so bright. The flowers come from Windsor."

The Premier's wife replied that Disraeli was passionately fond of flowers, and that their lustre and perfume were enhanced by the co-descending hand which had showered upon him all the treasures of spring.

QUEEN SHOCKED BY THE COMMONS.

One letter from Windsor that "the Queen is really shocked at the House of Commons goes on."

When Disraeli quitted office he was completing his 64th year, and his wife was 75. A patent of nobility was conferred on Mrs. Disraeli at his special request, and he wrote to the Queen—"There is no greater risk perhaps than matrimony, but there is nothing happier than a happy marriage."

ANTI-RUSSIAN.

Disraeli had often to use clever diplomacy to overcome Queen Victoria's prejudices. When the Tsar Alexander II. of Russia paid a visit to London, Disraeli discovered to his horror that she proposed to go to Balmoral in the midst of the visit, leaving the guest; and not without considerable difficulty did he induce her to change her plan. In the crisis of negotiations with Russia, some time later her Rosophobia caused him qualms. Thus she wrote—

"Be firm and rally your party round you. Oh, if the Queen were a man she would like to go and give those Russians, whose word she cannot believe, such a beating! We shall never be friends again till we have it out."

He had no wish for war, and he succeeded in calming her. To him she poured out her heart as perhaps to no other—

"None of her Ministers, she wrote, have ever shown her more consideration and kindness than he has."

She followed him last moments with anxious regard, and the sad news of his death brought from her this cry of sorrow—

"Words are too weak to say what the Queen feels; how over-

whelmed she is with the terrible, irreparable loss, which is a national one, and indeed a great one to the world at large! His kindness and devotion to the Queen on all and every occasion, his anxiety to lighten her cares and difficulties she never, never can forget and feels cruelly."

Four days after his funeral she visited and wept over his grave and laid on his coffin a wreath and from her privy purse she erected a personal memorial to him with the noble text, "Kings love him that speaketh right."

Disraeli's reliance for sympathy and encouragement upon women, and his subsequent intimate friendship with the two sisters, Lady Chesterton and Lady Bradford, are described. The historian says—

"His temperament was such that he could not be happy, and could not bring out the best work of which he was capable, without intimate female association and sympathy."

"With all the women who influenced him he kept up a constant correspondence of a romantic and sentimental kind."

DISAGREEMENT OVER ZULU WAR.

Mr. Buckle shows that the Prime Minister was prepared to oppose the Queen when he thought it necessary. Even in a matter which was partly personal—the reception of Lord Chelmsford after what amounted to his recall from Zululand—he would not meet the royal wishes. The Queen, who shared in the enthusiasm with which the General was received after his return, pressed him to receive Chelmsford at Hughenden, in order to hear his account of his proceedings in South Africa. But the Minister would not consent to accord to the returning General anything more than an official interview in Downing Street."

He even sent the Queen an elaborate statement in which he blamed Chelmsford for "the unhappily precipitated Zulu War, the evil consequences of which to this country have been incalculable" and severely criticised his military operations.

The Queen replied, accusing Beaconsfield of being pugnacious and ungenerous, but he persisted—and more than once—in his refusal.

"MOST DAMNABLE GERMAN."

A letter of Disraeli's to Lady Bradford in April ran— "The Prince has not exceeded his sixty thousand pounds, which is rather a triumph, though a petty one, to me. I have had a heavy Cabinet to-day, and many toilsome affairs, and can scarcely write this, and have to go to that most damnable ceremony, the Academy dinner, where one hundred and fifty critics of the 'first water' expect me to give utterance to Attic sayings when my brain has no Attic salt left in it."

"The Premier's wife replied that Disraeli was passionately fond of flowers, and that their lustre and perfume were enhanced by the co-descending hand which had showered upon him all the treasures of spring."

PROPOSED TO LADY CHESTERFIELD.

Mrs. Disraeli left a touching letter in which she said: "God bless you, my kindest, dearest! You have been a perfect husband to me. Be put at my side in the same grave. Do not live alone, dearest. Someone I earnestly hope that you may find as attached to you as your own devoted Mary Anne."

Bitterly as he felt her loss, he acted on this advice and proposed to Lady Chesterfield, the sister of his intimate friend, Lady Bradford.

"She not unnaturally refused. Even had she been willing, when she had passed her 70th birthday, to marry once more, she must have speedily realised that she did not occupy the first place in Disraeli's affection. For it was to Lady Bradford that he was most tenderly attached."

Both these great ladies had shown him kindness in his youth. His gratitude to them as to all his friends, was lifelong. "I have a heart," he said "that will not grow old."

To him the attainment of the highest office was a supreme tragedy as well as a supreme romance. "Too late," were the words constantly on his lips.

"Power," he was heard to mutter in his triumphal year 1878, "it has come to me too late."

PHRASE-MAKER.

He was brilliant as a phrase-maker and talker, and these sayings are characteristic of his insight.

Bismarck talks as Montaigne writes; he is another Napoleon and must be killed.

I know not why Japan should not become the Sardinia of the Mongolian East. They are by far the cleverest of the Mongol race.

Greece has a future; and I would say, if I might be permitted, "Learn to be patient." Cyprus will be a marvellous success.

Talk not to me of dukes; dukes can be made. The House of Commons is a senate, not a vestry.

I was never respectable. He made mistakes, of course, as when he said that Browning was "a noisy, conceited poet" of "Pinafore" that he "never saw anything so bad"; and of Mr. Chamberlain that "he looked and spoke like a chess-monger." But they were few.

Many secrets of history are revealed here, among them Bismarck's offer of a German alliance, rejected from friendship for France by the Queen and himself, and the full story of that magnificent stroke, the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, bought for £4,000,000, and to-day worth £30,000,000. The secret of this great career is that Disraeli combined will and imagination with a devotion to high national ideas rarely equalled and never surpassed. And that is why, in Mr. Buckle's final verdict, to this generation be—

"appears a grand and magnificent figure, standing solitary, towering above his contemporaries, the man of fervid imagination and vision wide and deep, amid a nation of narrow, practical minds, phillistine, Puritan-ridden: his life at once a romance and a tragedy, but a splendid tragedy; himself the greatest of our statesmen since the days of Chatham and Pitt."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

AT THE

THEATRE ROYAL.

IN A SEASON OF THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON AND NEW YORK SUCCESSES.

MONDAY, Aug. 2nd.	"FAIR AND WARMER."
TUESDAY, Aug. 3rd.	"SCANDAL."
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4th.	"THREE WISE FOOLS."
THURSDAY, Aug. 5th.	"LIGHTNIN'."
FRIDAY, Aug. 6th.	"POLLY WITH A PAST."
SATURDAY, Aug. 7th.	"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE."

Prices as Usual.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

REVUE CONCERT

D. F. AMELIAS CO.

The first time in Hongkong for the benefit of

Mlle. ROSA FILOCAMO

at the

THEATRE ROYAL

Saturday, 31st July at 9.15 p.m.

Music, Dances, Songs and Transformation with the Symphony Orchestra

under the direction of

Prof. E. Danenberg.

Plan at Moutrie's.

Prices: 5s, 3s & 1s.

MODES GINETTE.

A PARISIAN LADY on her way through Hongkong, will consider it an honour to have the Ladies of Hongkong call at her apartments at the Hongkong Hotel, where she has on display a most comprehensive and varied assortment of Ladies' Hats of the very latest styles as well as some exclusive and ultra chic models.

Hand made Laces and Embroideries.

She makes a specialty of altering and remodeling hats of other seasons at a very reasonable charge.

HOURS 10 to 1

4 to 6

ALSO BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

Room 260, HONGKONG HOTEL.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Custodian of Enemy Property to sell by Public Auction on

Friday, the 30th. July 1920, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Selection of Antique China and Curios comprising:—5-coloured, blue and white, vases, bowls, plates, tea cups, and figures. Screen with 5-coloured plaques. Sang-de-boeuf vases and bowl. Ceredon vases. Famille rose pen holders and seal box. White "Goddess of Mercy" etc. etc.

A Collection of Bronze Ware, (Large flower pots, Figures, Buddhas, Josses, vases, Incense burners, wine cup, etc.)

Also A Quantity of Personal Effects, Books, and Chinese paintings. On view from Thursday the 29th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery. Catalogue will be issued.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting

SAFES

"Prevention is better than Cure."

The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.

LAMBERT BROS.

Duddell Street.

THEATRE ROYAL.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

Tuesday July 27th.

THE

LEYLAND

HODGSON

REVUE CO.

IN

"THE SPA GIRL"

Wednesday July 28th.

HAVE A NIBBLE

Thursday July 29th.

ROSEBUDS

Friday July 30th.

POSITIVELY OUR LAST NIGHT

PERSIANA.

LONDON'S MOST SUCCESSFUL

REVUE.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

NOTICE.

ALEX. ROSS & COMPANY

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

For Stocktaking purposes. From Wednesday the 28th inst. till Saturday the 31st inst. our Machinery Department will be closed to General Business.

We request that all inquiries and orders be sent in writing during the period of Stocktaking when same will receive our best attention.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Miss Georgia Spencer to sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, the 29th. July 1920.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at her residence, No. 39

Wyndham Street.

The Whole of the Valuable

Household Furniture

(therein contained)

comprising:—Teak console table with bevelled mirror, Chesterfield couches & armchairs, easy chairs, teak overmantels, fine Japanese water colours, engravings, brass vases, ornaments, white lace & art curtains, brass electric standard lamps, electric fittings carpets etc. etc.

Teak extension dining table leather covered dining chairs, teak sideboard with bevelled mirror, teak dinner wagon, teak ice chest, teak silver cabinet, dinner set, glassware etc. etc.

Double brass bedsteads with box springs, teak double wardrobe with bevelled glass doors, teak dressing table with bevelled mirrors, teak marble & tiled top washstands, teak chests of drawers, lady's desks, tin lined box couches, toilet crockery etc. etc.

Also A Quantity of Blackwood comprising:—marble top tables, stools, flower stands, teapots etc. And

1 Cottage Piano by Allison 1 Victrola with cabinet & 35 records

4 Electric ceiling fans 1 Singer's treadle sewing machine.

On view from 21st inst. Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

ADVERTISE YOUR WANTS.

WHAT YOU WANT SOMEONE HAS—WHAT YOU DON'T WANT SOMEONE ELSE DOES.

ONE CENT PER WORD PER INSERTION

Two Cents if not Prepaid.

A SMALL ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS WILL BE PRODUCTIVE OF MANY ENQUIRIES

REPLIES AWAIT BOX NO.—

NOTICE.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of One dollar and seventy five cents per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 30th to Wednesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE

Secretary to

The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.

General Agents for

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of Three dollars and fifty cents per share for the six months ending 30th June 1920 will be payable on Wednesday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Tuesday the 30th to Wednesday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE

Secretary.</

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct)

"LAOMEDON" 29th July London, Amsterdam and Antwerp
 "PROMETHEUS" 17th August London and Hamburg
 "OANFA" 17th August London, Amsterdam and Antwerp
 "PROTESILAUS" 31st August London, Amsterdam and Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ALCINOUS" 14th August Havre and Liverpool
 "BELLEROPHON" 20th August Genoa, M's L'pool & Glasgow
 "RHESUS" 7th Sept. M's Havre and Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"INION" 16th August Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
 "TALTHYBIUS" 26th August
 "TYNDAREUS" 6th October

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

As per Joint Service Advertisement on Page 2.

For Freight and Further Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE AGENTS.

EXPERIENCES IN GERMANY.

NOTES ON A RECENT TOUR.

I have just made a journey through Germany, (says Mr. Frank Dillnot) stopping off at several points, and observing the country as a whole in travelling through it. We grumble a good deal among ourselves at the state of things in this country, and we do not realise how well off we are in the shape of opportunity compared to the people of those countries who are suffering from the sins of the war.

If we did by choice what the Germans are now doing by necessity we should soon be emerging from our temporary difficulties. We are in the midst of a time of struggle, and we cannot indulge ourselves in every possible way while we are seeking to enter into prosperity and happiness.

EVERY INCH CULTIVATED.

I found Germany extensively cultivated, with the ground under the apple trees and plum trees, and every plot of ground by the railways, dug up and planted with vegetables.

I found people at work as soon as it was light in the morning, not merely men, but women and children, whole families together, hoeing, digging, and attending to the crops. They simply have to do it. If we only used part of their energy we should soon be increasing enormously our output of food.

The middle classes and the working classes were all dressed poorly. They were saving and scraping. They were clean enough, but their clothes were threadbare, and their boots showed signs of patching.

NO NEW CLOTHES.

Numbers were taking a day's holiday at Whitsunide, and all just brushed up their old clothes—most of them. I suppose, having no others—and had gone forth in that poor garb in place of what used to be their Sunday best.

It was a lesson in compulsory economy which might well be taken to heart by those of us who are wasteful and extravagant to the limit of our means. Without going about in the fashion of these hard-pressed Germans, we might at least be a good deal more careful of our expenditure in directions where saving would not lessen self-respect, but would add to it. We should look just as nice if we did not have quite so many clothes and took more care of them.

FOOD SCARCE AND POOR.

Food was scanty in Germany and poor in quality. I had the best that was obtainable, but found some of it quite unpalatable. White bread I did not see at all, and there was provided a small portion of rather sour rye bread, which one could only eat if one was hungry.

I dare say if the truth were known a great many of us in this country are at present over-eating ourselves, and are certainly indulging in a great many little luxuries which we should be better without, and the absence of which would conduce in bulk to a national prosperity. All of us in the great cities here are far too fond of riding when a short walk would improve our health, help our pocket, and reduce to a simply enormous extent the problem of transport.

There are comparatively few vehicles in the German cities now. In Nuremberg, a great community, I saw in the streets practically no vehicular traffic except the trams. Tens of thousands of people had to walk who before the war would have been riding. They have lost some comfort in the fact that the war has eaten

BOXING.

TANCY LEE WINS AGAIN.

After a very fine display of boxing by Tancy Lee at Olympia, London, the famous Scottish Ex-Feather-Weight Champion, defeated Fred Jones, of Rushden, the latter being disqualified in the seventh round for hitting low, an offence for which he had been twice cautioned by the referee.

Round 1—Lee at once led with the left and getting in close, sent right and left to the body, and he had Jones covering up. It was heavy going, Jones appearing determined to make the pace a cracker to wear down the veteran. Just at the close of the round, Lee landed a right to the head a little high.

Round 2—Lee boxed superbly in the most orthodox fashion for more than two-thirds of the round. He literally rained blows on Jones when and where he liked, and cleverly missed several dangerous swings. In the last minute, however, Lee, just for a moment, left himself open to receive a heavy right and left to the head which forced him to cover. The ball must have been welcome to him at that moment.

Round 3—Lee, fully recovered, at once went after his man, but with a little more caution for that right hand of Jones. Twice Lee made him miss with it, and sent home the left in return. Lee was again boxing splendidly, but Jones, although outpointed, was boxing well and strongly Jones was using his left more now, but he was cautioned for low hitting.

Round 4—Jones made the pace at the outset, and Lee had his work cut out to ward off a lot of dangerous swings. Towards the end of the round, however, Lee was again giving Jones a taste of both left and right. Again Lee's round by a wide margin.

Round 5—The feature of this round was Lee's clever avoidance of Jones's attacks. He made Jones miss time and again, and used his left well. He also scored well on the body.

Round 6—Lee's round all through. He appeared to have Jones in a bad way towards the end from a left hook. At this point Jones swung the right hand landed very low and was again cautioned by the referee. Lee obviously felt the effect of the blow, and the stoppage was to the advantage of Jones.

Round 7—The last. Lee was boxing strongly, and again had his man on the retreat, and covering up when Jones again swung the right very low and landed. It was the third offence, and although accidental, the referee was justified in disqualifying Jones.

PREMIER'S FIRST RIVAL CANDIDATE.

The death occurred at Criccieth recently of Sir Hugh Ellis Nanney, Bart., aged 75. He was the Prime Minister's first political opponent in 1890, when Mr. Lloyd George's majority was only 18. He again contested the seat against Mr. Lloyd George in 1895, and was defeated by 194. Latterly Sir Hugh and Mr. Lloyd George were the greatest of friends, and the Premier had no greater supporter in his Coalition policy.

up motors and horses, but they are spending less money and are not worse off in health.

Germany never was a model country, and is certainly not one now. At the same time, it is just as well if we took to heart some of the lessons she provides at the present moment.

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
 OF HONGKONG, LIMITED

—DRY DOCK—
 LENGTH 787 FEET.
 LENGTH ON BLOCKS 750 FEET
 DEPTH ON CENTRE OF
 SILL (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 FT. 6 INS.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
 CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
 TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.
 ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL, CAPABLE OF
 LIFTING 100 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.
 HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

STANDARD GOLF BALL.

BRITISH-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

A meeting of the special committee appointed by the Royal and Ancient Club, St. Andrews, and the delegates from the United States Golf Association, to consider the advisability of standardising the golf ball, and making certain alterations in the rules appertaining to the game, was held in London recently.

It was agreed to submit the following resolutions to the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club for consideration of the autumn business meeting in September next and also to the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association for final approval:—

THE STYMIE.

With reference to the stymie, it was agreed that no alteration should be made in Rule No. 1. But the Rules of Golf Committee are prepared to sanction the introduction by the United States Golf Association or by the national association of any other country of such legislation with regard to the stymie as suits the conditions existing in the areas under their jurisdiction; and that the secretary of the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Club be instructed to write the United States Golf Association that the method suggested by that body is a suitable one.

THE LOST BALL QUESTION.

In order to unify the penalties for a lost ball, a ball out of bounds, and an unplayable ball, it was decided to recommend that the penalty in each case be "stroke and distance," but that in the case of a ball out of bounds permission be given for clubs to alter this by a local rule.

STANDARDISATION PROBLEM.

The limitation of the ball was discussed, and it was decided to recommend "That the weight of the ball shall not be greater than 1.62 oz. avoirdupois, and the size not less than 1.62 in. in diameter." The Rules of Golf Committee and the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association will take whatever steps they think necessary to limit the power of the ball with regard to distance should any ball of greater power be introduced.

The maximum weight stated above may be decreased, but will not be increased as a consequence of information to be obtained by more accurate weighing of ball

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.,

ENGINEERS & SHIP-BUILDERS, HJH UN KOWLOON.

HARBOUR REPAIRS

Call Flag "L"

Sole Agents for "KELVIN MOTORS."

Motors from 12 B.H.P. to 50 B.H.P. now in stock also spare parts.

Works Tel. K.21.
 Manager "K.329.
 Secretary "K.359.
 Harbour Engineer "K.28.
 Telegrams "SEYBOURNE."

OBSOLETE NOTES.

A DILEMMA CREATED.

The Treasury Order directing that after August 31 next currency notes of the first and second issues shall cease to be current or legal tender raises an interesting question.

There is no distinguishing mark on the prescribed notes, the difference between the old and the new being merely one of design and colour. What will happen if one of these obsolete notes is tendered at a post-office? Will the Government refuse to honour its own note?

The point is of some international importance because, while Englishmen have been speculating in foreign exchange, foreigners have also been gambling on British paper money, much of which is in Continental safes. When the £ increases in value, and the holder of our paper wishes to take his profit, will the Bank of England repudiate its own paper?

A barrister expressed the opinion that the Bank of England must exchange these notes whenever they are presented, and that it would require an Act of Parliament to render them worthless.

than has hitherto been possible. The new ball is equivalent to the 30 dw. ball at present on the market.

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Pimples and Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

should realise that these complaints are the symptoms of deep rooted blood impurities, and while outward applications may give temporary benefit, they can do no more because they cannot get below the surface of the skin.

The One Way to Real Relief,

complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better than use Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 30 years' standing promptly attacks, overcomes and expels the impurities that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and harmless to old and young alike.

Of all Chemists and Stores

Don't be led to try a Substitute.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

THE Steamship

S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR"

having arrived from Vancouver, B. C. and New York via ports on July 22, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns until Monday, July 26, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, July 26, 1920.

Claims will not be accepted unless cargo is so examined by said surveyors, prior to the above date.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All goods remaining after July 29, 1920, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"ALLOWAY"

having arrived from New York via ports, on the 21st, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on the 27th by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after July 29th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 United States Shipping Board
 Emergency Fleet Corporation,
 Barber Steamship Lines, Inc.
 Operating Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
 5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
 Hongkong, 20th July, 1920.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship "ELDRIDGE"

having arrived from Seattle via ports, on the 22nd inst, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignee's risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 28th inst, by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after July 29th will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

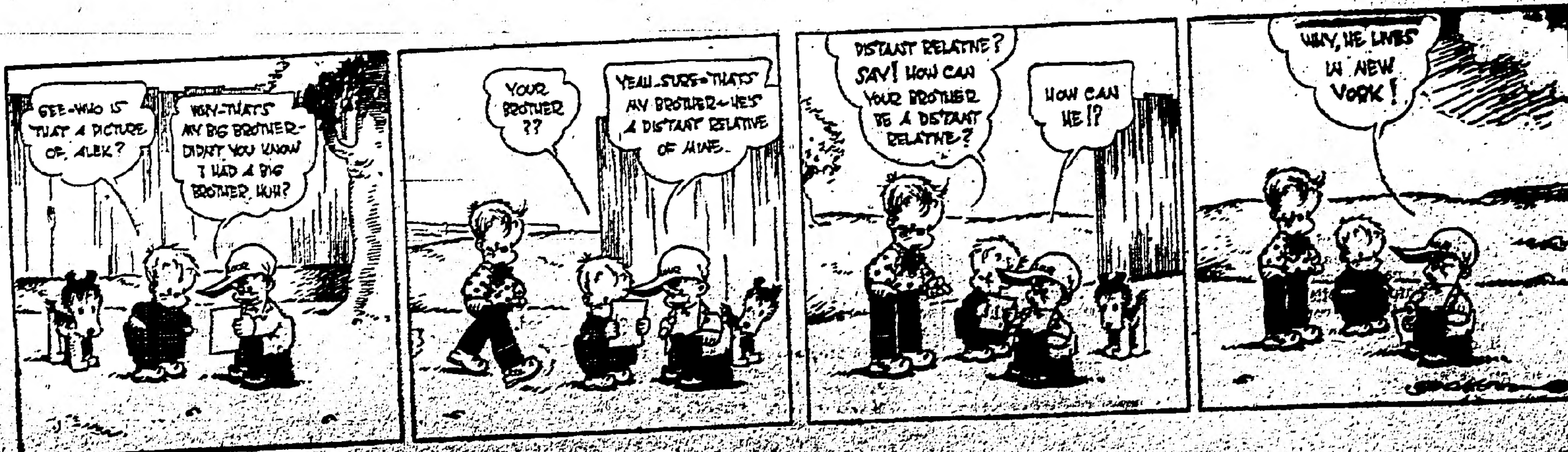
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
 United States Shipping Board
 Emergency Fleet Corporation
 Managing Agents.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
 5th Floor Hotel Mansions,
 Hongkong, 21st July, 1920.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Alek is Almost Right, at That!

BY BLOSSER.



DELICIOUS SUMMER DRINKS

Can be made with
WANSON'S

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS

Mixed with plain or Aerated
Water. Raspberry, Strawberry,
Lemon, Lime Juice--etc., etc.Prepared from the
GENUINE FRUIT JUICE.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$35 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshien, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1920.

POLAND AND RUSSIA.

The Bolsheviks have been getting their own back on the Poles by invading the latter's country. In a sense, the Poles have "asked for it." They pushed their armies into Russian territory, going far beyond the limits laid down for them by the Peace Conference, and now that they have been driven back and the enemy is within their gates they are pleading for an armistice. But they are in a more fortunate position than the Bolsheviks were for the latter, when the Polish forces were over-running their country, had only themselves to rely on to stem the invasion. In the new situation that had arisen, the Allies made what appeared to be in effectual attempts to bring about an armistice, and then the Poles themselves sought to secure a cessation of the conflict. If they did not succeed, they had at least the assurance that the Allies would come to their aid, for the Entente Powers have pledged their word to render all the assistance they can.

It has looked very much as if Poland, in her recent ventures, has been obsessed with a regrettably imperialistic spirit. In her incursions into Russian territory she assumed the role of the new Prussia of Europe. Why she should have taken up this attitude is a little hard to understand, unless we put it down to sheer greed or an undue fear of possible invaders. Her independence was secured for her at the Peace Conference, at which the Allies gained for her a Baltic port of entry at Danzig. Had it not been for the Entente Powers, Poland would still have been partitioned among Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary. But with the coming of independence there also appears to have been born a Germanized spirit of militarism. The latest of Poland's mad adventures has ended rather disastrously. The belief that the Polish Army could successfully invade Russia after the European Powers had failed to destroy Russia's ever-renewed military strength has met with failure. Looked at now, the spectacular Polish dash appears to have been a raid for more territory and power, the results of which have been to delay the world settlement with Russia and to needlessly add to the sufferings of eastern Europe. Mr. Lloyd George recently described it as "reckless and foolish," the only excuse for which was Bolshevik interference in Polish affairs.

All this was merely a matter between Russia and Poland, and Poland should have stood by and let the two countries settle the matter as they could. But there is something to be said for Mr. Lloyd George's assertion that an independent Poland is essential to the whole fabric of peace. A wholesale Bolshevik occupation of Poland, resulting in close contact with restless Germany, might well spell endless future trouble. And that is why the Allies assured Poland of military assistance if needed. Not only would Poland lose her independence, but Europe might again be thrown into a great calamity. All the same, Poland has lost much of the sympathy which would have been felt for her in her present plight by her madcap adventure into Russian territory. It seems as though we are still some way off final peace in Europe and the Near East. There is this Russo-Polish business and the serious rising in Mesopotamia, to say nothing of the happenings in Ireland. Armies are needed still apparently, though the Allies' troops have had, we should think, about enough of fighting. We cannot imagine that either British or French soldiers would enter into this Polish dispute with any great enthusiasm, or that the former will be over-anxious to do any more "scrapping" in Mesopotamia. And so we hope that any fresh military obligations which fall on the Allies will only represent what is absolutely called for in the way of precautionary measures. The world has had its fill of fighting during the past years. We want real peace now.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

LOCAL JEREMIADS.

Hongkong has its Jeremiahs, true enough, and we rather welcomed the comment made in a morning contemporary yesterday in which one of these down-hearted pessimists was rather called to back. All this talk about business firms being in dire straits, of firms having lost lakhs on this and on that, and of a financial crisis pending, is hardly likely to do Hongkong any good, even though it were true. What is true is that Hongkong, just as Japan and Shanghai, has suffered a little by the set-back in exchange—a set-back that not only meant a loss in some cases on actual contracts but one that made new business very difficult to get. It was a case of "nothing doing." But that hardly warrants the dirges that have been sung. Let us look at the other side of the picture a little. We find that a very high tribute to the recuperative powers of Hongkong is paid by the American Consul-General, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, in a recent report sent to his Government on the trade situation of the Colony at the close of 1919. It is doubtful, he says, if there is another important port in the world belonging to a Power concerned in the Great War which has readjusted itself so readily and easily to post-war conditions as Hongkong. While the Colony was directly concerned in hostilities only to a limited extent, its trade and very life has been profoundly affected by the struggle. On the other hand, since its trade and general existence depend upon other countries and are, in fact, a reflection of general conditions in all this part of the world, the manner in which it has responded to new conditions is most significant. During 1919 there was a constantly expanding trade, constantly improving social and political conditions, and a constantly increasing confidence in the future. The general spirit of depression and lassitude which characterised everything at the beginning of the year gave way to a spirit of optimism and enterprise, and in practically every line of business there is every prospect of a successful future. That is not only more refreshing but quite true, as a glance at the facts, even of to-day, will prove. When the export trade of the great manufacturing countries becomes a little freer things will materially improve, because the old business principle of exports paying for imports will re-assert itself. China needs many things and to get them she has to send out her own products and raw materials. Admittedly, things are quiet now, but there is no cause for pessimism.

THE VALUE OF DISCUSSION.

Despite the great temptation, we do not purpose commenting on the interview between Mr. Lloyd George and the deputation from the Trade Union Congress with regard to the Irish situation. Although several observations are suggested we feel that Ireland can be given a rest for while, because, as Mr. Lloyd George says, things are going to be worse before they are better. But we were rather struck by one of his utterances when speaking of Russia, which was to the effect that once discussions begin they are very apt to end in the clearing up of all misunderstandings. That is a very valuable addition to the utterances of statesmen, who are working for world peace. The plea of the day is for discussion and more discussion. It was only because Germany refused to give time for discussion that the events of July 1914 plunged the world into the late catastrophic war; it was not until discussion with the German delegates at the recent conferences that the Allies came to realise Germany's very many real difficulties. If there had always been as much readiness displayed for discussion as there has been for war, the history of the world would have read far differently to what it does now. If we could only get a representative body discussing the Irish tangle from all view points, then surely we should soon come to a settlement. But extremist is meeting extremist with adamant front. Whilst that condition lasts what hope can there be? The idea underlying the formation of the League of Nations is that discussion shall be the sole medium of settling international disputes, though in that case the term "arbitration" is more frequently used. So soon as men are brought face to face and are compelled to state their respective cases,

DAY BY DAY.

HAPPINESS IS A PERFUME YOU CANNOT POUR ON OTHERS WITHOUT GETTING A FEW DROPS ON YOURSELF.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 10th July, amounted to 89,951 tons and the sales during the period, to 74,401 tons.

A Chinese was yesterday admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries sustained whilst jumping off a tramcar at Des Vaux Road Central.

The Rev C. B. Shann left for London by the s.s. Devanha. Amongst the other passengers were Pay Lieut. Comdr. Jones and Mr. and Mrs. Sorby, all bound for Home.

H. M. S. oiler Pearlleaf left Hongkong for Tarakan on Saturday. She is to load a cargo of oil and then proceed to Suva to supply the warships escorting H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

In a fit of insanity, a Chinese attempted to commit suicide by jumping from the roof of his house at No. 56, Connaught Road Central into the yard. He was severely injured in the head and was sent to the Government Civil Hospital.

We are requested to state that tickets 139, 163 and 24 respectively won the lady's diamond ring, gent's gold Albert and lady's gold bracelet. Drafts for £20 each will be sent to the late Warder Speed's widow and St. Dunstan's Home, being part proceeds of the raffle.

In regard to the shooting incident in the Harbour, which we reported yesterday, information to hand states that it was the Liangchow, and not the Yingchow, on which the attempted murder took place. The assailant, who was reported to have jumped overboard after shooting the skipper's "boy" in the side, has not been seen since, and the conclusion arrived at is that he was drowned.

During blasting operations conducted near the residence of Mr. W. M. Johnson, the Chief Time-keeper of the Kowloon Docks, a piece of rock flew through the window into the dining room, missing Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, who were inside. In consequence of this alleged negligence in taking the necessary precautions before blasting, a Chinese contractor was summoned by Inspector Aris before Mr. N. L. Smith to-day when Mr. Rowan, who appeared for the defence, asked for a remand for instructions from his client. The summons was accordingly adjourned.

The case of the Annamite maid charged with disorderly conduct in respect of an alleged tussle with her mistress, Miss Bonnard, was again before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistracy this morning. Inspector Davitt, who brought the case to the notice of the French Consul yesterday, stated that a great deal of correspondence had already been received from other quarters by the French Consul whilst the case was in progress the other day, and on both parties being brought before him yesterday, the decision was reached of sending the servant back to Pakhoi where she wished to go. His Worship enquired what had transpired in regard to her claim for the wages due her, and was informed that that matter had also been seen to by the Consul, who would square up this claim.

That which is extremist is thrown up into hard relief and is soon reduced to an untenable plea. Discussion is the only possible road to reasonability and it is the latter quality that the world so badly needs. It was for that reason more than any other that we welcomed the formation of the League and we hope that in its propaganda it will lay due emphasis on the power of discussion as a factor in the promotion of world-wide peace. We want to be able to judge of both sides, and if both sides are known—and known fully—then men's common conception of justice can soon dictate terms of settlement.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

(BY "AJAX.")

I hear that a number of applications have gone to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the post of Harbour Master in Hongkong. Commander Beckwith had been appointed to the acting post by H.E. the Governor, but his appointment has not as yet received the sanction of the Secretary of State. In this connection it may be interesting to recall what occurred in 1902. In that year the Hongkong Government appointed Captain Basil Tylor Harbour Master. He was, I am informed, in that post for a short time when Captain Barnes Lawrence, R.N., one morning stepped into the Harbour Office, and informed Captain Basil Tylor that he was the Harbour Master of Hongkong. "Captain Tylor was almost felled when Barnes Lawrence produced his letter of appointment from the Colonial Office and he had to get out of his office and remove from the wall the large-size portrait of himself that he had hung up there. Captain Basil Tylor then had to go to Assistant Harbour Master, and during the great typhoon of 1906 Barnes Lawrence died, and Captain Tylor became Harbour Master.

Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., who has succeeded Captain Tylor, is only acting Harbour Master, but there is no reason why he should not be accepted at Home, though one never knows the working of the Colonial Office. What had happened in 1902 may occur again. Commander Beckwith, by reason of his local experience is best suited for the post, and if he had a free hand he could introduce many reforms. I hope it will not be his experience to have to greet anyone who may claim to be the rightful occupant of the seat of Chief of the Harbour Office.

As a rule Harbour Masters of the ports in British Colonies are R.N.s. A Merchantile Marine man has little chance of becoming Harbour Master, and his highest ambition has to be met by being acting Assistant Harbour Master. The posts of Harbour and Assistant Harbour Masters are the preserves of the Navy. We see that in Singapore, Penang, Hongkong, and elsewhere.

I hear that Mr. Alex Ross may possibly come out to the Colony in the autumn of this year. It is quite likely that his son will accompany him. Mr. Alex Ross was here in 1908, being some eleven years away from the Colony. He has been in Manchester and Liverpool, where he has been managing the branches of the firm. When Mr. Ross arrives in the Colony he will no doubt be surprised not only at the progress which the Colony has made during his absence, but at the remarkable development which his own firm has made in the machinery, motor-car and engineering business. In an office where so much prominence is given to engineering one is apt to think that Messrs. Alex Ross and Co. specialise solely in that branch, but as a matter of fact it does an exceedingly large business in piece goods, representing some of the best manufacturers in Manchester and Bradford.

Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co.'s establishment is undergoing extensive alterations. The first floor of the building, which was until recently occupied by offices, has been taken over by the Company, who are having their furniture and hardware departments transferred to that floor. The scheme of improvement initiated by Mr. Smith, the Manager, is most up-to-date, and will make the store one of the finest in the Colony. There will be a lift going from the ground to the first floor. Never has the local branch experienced such prosperous times as since Mr. Smith took over charge. He has transformed the store in a manner that has surprised and pleased everyone.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The Labour Gazette states that the general level of retail prices (including food, clothing, fuel, and light, &c., as rents) at 1st June as indicated by the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour was about 150 per cent. above the level of July 1914.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

ZEEBRUGGE MEMORIAL FUND.

Sir,—I am directed to forward for your information the enclosed copy of a letter received by His Excellency the Governor from the Right Honourable Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Zeebrugge Memorial Fund, of which His Majesty the King and His Majesty the King of Belgium are Patrons.

His Excellency would be happy to receive and transmit any contributions that may be made towards the Fund.—I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

A. G. M. FLETCHER,
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1920.

Copy.

25, Victoria Street, Westminster,
London, 10th June, 1920.

To His Excellency Sir R. E. Stubbs, Governor of Hongkong,
Victoria.

His Excellency.—Doubtless you have seen in the Press that the City of Bruges contemplates the erection of a memorial obelisk at Zeebrugge to commemorate the noble episode of April 23rd, 1918, when the entrance to the canal was blocked by our ships.

The Burgomaster of Bruges having invited the cooperation of the Anglo-Belgian Committee in this praiseworthy undertaking, a separate Committee has been formed under the patronage of H. M. King George and H. M. King Albert, to collect subscriptions in the British Empire.

This Fund, of which I am Chairman, is working not only to obtain a sum of money to add to the £5,000 already guaranteed by Bruges but also to collect a sufficient amount, after the cost of the memorial has been defrayed, to benefit permanently recognised Naval and Mercantile Marine Charities.

We shall be deeply grateful if you can see your way to interest the people of Hongkong in this undertaking so that a Committee may be formed to collect subscriptions for the Fund. We feel sure that such a body with your approval would render substantial assistance in carrying out this national and imperial duty.—I am, &c.,

(Sd.) ENMOTT,
Chairman.

STORM SIGNALS.

Sir,—The suggestion put forward by your correspondent "Propeller" in Saturday's issue, recommending that the typhoon signals exhibited on Blackheads Hill and elsewhere, be repeated by telephone to the General Post Office and miniature symbols displayed on the "Arrivals" board for the benefit of the general public, would, I feel sure, be highly appreciated. But would it not simplify matters if the signals were decoded and the information posted up at the Harbour Office, Post Office, and the Hongkong and Kowloon ferry wharves?

Yours, etc.,
"TAIL SHAFT,"
Kowloon, July 27, 1920.

LAWN BOWLS.

TAIKOO POLICE.

The following are the results of the bowling match between Taikoo and Police played on Taikoo Green and ending in a win for Taikoo by 15 points.

TAIKOO.	POLICE.
McLeod	Bud
Gott	Ogg
Morrison	A. Clark
Drummond (S)	J. Clark (S)
18	25
Weir	G. Watt
Sloan	R. C. Watt
Perric	Kent
Hamilton (S)	Gerrard (S)
32	7
Obrien	Blackman
Young	Robertson
Grimshaw	Grimmett
MacLachlan (S)	Grant (S)
17	20
Totals	67
	52

SON SHOT BY HIS FATHER.

George Wilnot, a miner, who shot his son, aged 11 years, and had been detained on a charge of causing the boy's death, was discharged by the magistrates at Nottingham recently. It was stated that the occurrence was accidental, a gun exploding while the father was explaining the mechanism to the boy, who was killed outright.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

HAVE those Freemasons who are putting forward a proposal to rebuild Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem, to mark the expulsion of the Turk from the Holy Land, sat down to count the cost? It took an army of some 185,000 men, working constantly three years, to erect the edifice. To house, feed, and pay such an army to-day would cost 60 million pounds. Quite apart from the cost of stone and iron there would be the gold and silver if the proposed Temple is to be an exact duplicate of Solomon's. So (remarks the Morning Post) the proposal of the Freemasons, admirable though it is, is not likely ever to be more than a proposal.

While the reported acceptance by the Royal and Ancient Committee and the American delegates of the heavy type as the standard golf ball will please the great majority of golfers it will not give unqualified satisfaction to players over courses which abound in water hazards. The heavy ball goes down in water like a stone, and if the water is deep or there is much mud it is good-bye to 25. 63. Manufacturers will still, no doubt, provide "floaters" for those who, indulging in friendly matches, may use them at the water holes. What these water hazards cost golfers annually may be gathered from the fact that on a famous Manchester course when a little pond was drained the professional recovered nearly 300 of the season's balls.

The late Sir Charles Mathews was a past-master in the useful though risky art of snubbing a judge. Some years ago, when appearing before a notably cantankerous member of the Bench, Sir Charles called a witness bearing the name of Jones. "I can't find the deposition," complained the Judge, and on being told that he would find it at the end of the bundle, snarled, "It is most inconvenient to have witnesses called out of their proper order." Whereupon Sir Charles told the man to stand down, and asked the Judge, "Which witness would your Lordship like to be called?" "Surely it is no business of mine," he replied, "to instruct you how to conduct your case." "That, my Lord, is precisely the view I had entertained. John Jones!" And Jones stepped back into the witness-box.

Are the good plain old Christian names of our mothers and grandmothers gone for ever? A clergyman says that such names as Ann, Mary, Alice, Harriet, and the like, rarely come to him now at the font. And the very first seven names of the debutantes who were presented at Court recently were: Diana, Eileen Aine, Megan, Gladys, Marjorie and Joyce. The bridesmaids, too, at a West End wedding the other day, were: Irene, Dorothea, Joan, and Wenifryde. Our Royal Family, at any rate, keeps to the good old-fashioned names, and, after all, Queen Mary grounds more queenly than, say, Queen Irene. The new fancy names were evidently beginning to get popular in Henley's day, for he penned a whole ballad on the matter, ending up with the declaration: "Anna's the name of names for me."

At every meal on June 4 were being discussed the strange chances of this year's Derby sweeps. A sweep itself is a chance, quite apart from the draw, and what the horses will do, for while thousands of sweeps are held openly, the police pounce down on one or two each year, so that the man-in-the-street does not know how the matter stands. Justice may be blind, but the legal mind, which is a very different thing, has strange twists and prejudices. Thus one reads that at Epsom one man was arrested for the three-card trick, and one for pricking the gutter. But this writer saw these games being carried on under the eyes of the police all over the Downs on Derby Day, and officialdom only smiled kindly. Two good stories were told at lunch about chance and the Derby winner. A City office boy named Spion drew Spion Kopp in his office sweep, and a broker who drew Spion Kopp in the Stock Exchange sweep, told his story for £1—and lost £5,000.

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LEYLAND HODGSON COMPANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SHOW.

It was rather a poor audience which last night at the Theatre Royal attended the first performance given by the Leyland Hodgson Company on their return visit to the Colony. The continual postponement of the opening date for the fact that the night was rather not for theatre-goers may have accounted for the size of the audience, though we were glad to notice that this had no effect on the quality of the show, which was a distinct improvement on the other performances recently given by this Company. The programme, however, could still be improved upon. Songs would appear to be the chief stock-in-trade with the Company, and of these items there were far too many, and when these were not accompanied by the regular revue orchestra, as at last night's show, they are apt to become monotonous. One would like these to be interspersed with other selections, as, for example, amusing sketches or dances, but perhaps such items will be given to-night and to-morrow. Two or three vocal selections can be singled out for special mention. They were principally the contributions of Mr. Chris. Bailey, who is the possessor of a well-modulated voice. "Smoke Bubbles" was very effective in the way it was presented, as also was "If you could care for me," which was sung by the whole company as a finale to the first half of the show. The chorus, which was a full and well-balanced one, made many welcome appearances and was well-received. A book on fashion could be written on the dresses they wore, and in "Hindustan," a well-expressed item, one is left guessing as to the dressmaker whose laborious researches into the fashion as affected by the Indian ladies were indicated in the vivid costumes on display. In the very amusing sketch, "Just Like a Man," Miss Florence Harrington pulled off some startling surprises by the extremely masculine adjectives she used. She figured as the friend of a homely wife who sought her advice on that old, old tale of keeping the husband at home. When near the conclusion of the performance, Miss Helen Suttie appeared in a dance. She showed great sprightliness in a difficult item, and was much applauded. To-night the Company is presenting the "Spa Girl."

NOT FORGETTING.

SEAMEN AND U-BOAT MURDERERS.

At the meeting of the seamen's delegates at Genoa to the International Seamen's Conference, the appointment of a German, Herr Doring, as a member of a Commission was suggested.

Mr. Havelock Wilson who was chairman of the meeting, left the chair in order to be in a position to bring against Herr Doring the accusation that he does not truly represent the seamen, as he favoured submarine warfare. Herr Doring made a weak defence.

M. Chapelle, the Belgian seamen's delegate, shouted: "Companions, you are free to elect whoever you please, even the ex-Kaiser, but if Herr Doring is chosen the Belgian seamen will leave the Conference."

A resolution for the election of Herr Doring was then put to the meeting and defeated.

Herr Vissell, German seamen's delegate, speaking in German in a defiant tone, protested that the

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Devanah, on July 27th:—Capt. and Mrs. McLure, Mr. C. Tinley, Mr. P. H. Martin, Mr. C. Borgisins, Mr. Tait, Mr. Ross, Mr. Colborne, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Burman, Mr. Van Lewin, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. G. Harper, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Simpson, Mrs. Van Lewin, Mr. J. M. R. Cripps, Mr. A. E. Cripps, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bote, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Campbell, Miss Wells, Mr. J. Holland, Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, Miss Stillwell, Mrs. W. L. Thompson, Mr. McGean, Mr. Piro, Mrs. Hill, Miss Hill Mr. and Mrs. Cortes, Mr. Steams, Mr. E. A. Nebeling, Mr. H. Vander Meulen, Miss Rutters, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, Rev. C. B. Shann, Mr. Bourman, Mr. Wylder, Mr. and Mrs. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Farrish, Mr. and Mrs. Mahson, Mrs. T. H. Butler, Rev. and Mrs. C. W. Andrews, Mr. J. W. Graham, Mr. H. L. Holden, Mr. H. K. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Sorby, Mrs. Marsa, Miss Marsa, Mrs. Alderson, Mrs. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Altman, Dr. Cancio, Capt. Dick, Mr. L. Com. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. Hindershot, Mr. and Mrs. Morsal, Mrs. McCabe, Miss McCabe, Mrs. F. Nebelling, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Beauchamp, Mr. Beechler, Mr. A. Golin, Mr. Longfield, Capt. Power, Mr. D. Macgregor, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rowe, Rev. and Mrs. Folke, Misses Dandall, Mr. D. Macchennan, Mr. J. S. Jones, Mr. Hadley, Mr. W. Winterbottom, Mrs. Rasmussen, Misses Rasmussen, Mr. H. Cant, Mr. F. Burke, Mrs. Heard, Mr. S. M. Heard, Mr. and Mrs. Stocker, Mrs. Harold, Mr. McBean, Mrs. Bonnett, Mrs. Hadley and Miss Hadley, Mrs. Henton.

Per s.s. PYRRHUS on July 26th:—Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. G. Walford, Mrs. Quain, Mrs. E. Hansen, Dr. and Mrs. W. Phillips, Miss E. G. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hunter, Master B. K. Johns, Mr. C. J. Carmichael, Mrs. E. H. French, Mrs. M. Arthur, Miss M. O. McMichael, Miss B. M. Sturkey, Mr. Loret, Mr. R. R. Roberts.

German seamen's delegates had not been admitted to a meeting of their colleagues of other nations, nor appointed as members of the Commission appointed to examine the question of hours of labour.

Mr D. Bramah, Marine Engineers' Association, retorted: "We believe that the German representatives are not true representatives of the German seamen, but are nominees of their Government, and consequently we shall have something to say on that point. We know there is present here one man, and possibly two men, who, during the Great war, took no steps to prevent the most diabolical deeds perpetrated against seamen of our country as well as of other nations. Our feelings on this matter are shared, not only by the Allied seamen but by neutrals as well. I suggest that report of the Credentials Committee be submitted to the Conference to enable us to choose only true seamen's delegates for the Commission we have set up."

The entire assembly showed its approval of these remarks. Herr Doring appears to be the man to whom Mr. Bramah alluded. He was associated with Paul Muller in signing a manifesto agreeing to the intensified submarine warfare. The Chairman, owing to the heated discussion, said the question would be referred to the Credentials Commission, which would report to the Conference. —Reuter.

TRUE EDUCATION.

THE CASH BASIS OF WORK.

Professor Darroch lectured recently in Edinburgh University to the Workers' Educational Association on "The Workers and Education." At the outset he declared that it was not his intention to enter upon any discussion as to the need and value of better technical education. However important such an education might be, both from the point of view of the welfare of the individual and of the nation, it was, in his opinion, subordinate to the education which had for its aim the bringing about an understanding between man and man within the community and between the members of one community and another.

At the present time sectional interests predominated everywhere, and we looked for any sense of a common interest. Further, the very stress laid upon technical education tended to emphasise the prevailing individualism and tended to increase the division between man, as it tended to hinder all effort to make the individual realise the spirit and the sense of community. And the tragedy lay in the spread of this sectional spirit throughout. Until lately the so-called professions still retained some idea of their work as a social function, but infected with the prevailing class spirit, they were tending to place the interests of their particular group above those of the community—to value their work upon a cash basis rather than upon its value as a social function. Another aspect of the selfish spirit was the attitude taken up by many workers to higher education, and especially to any higher education provided or supported by the Universities. It was, he declared, an open secret that the workers had not given the support expected to the Workers' Educational Association, and to other bodies organised with similar ends in view. They distrusted the education provided. They feared that it was an attempt by the middle and upper classes to further principles antagonistic to the interests of Labour. This attitude might be summed up in the words of a Yorkshire labourer to an Oxford Professor. "Make no mistake," he declared: "we working men mean to have education, but we are not going to take it from you." There might be justification for this attitude, but the whole conception of knowledge which underlay this position as a set of fixed and absolute dogmas to be imposed upon others was entirely erroneous.

FROM INDIVIDUALISM TO CLASS RIVALRY.

Again, education was often conceived as at best an agency by which a few of the workers might, by ability and enterprise, rise out of the class to which they belonged to one sometimes only superficially higher, rather than as a force or agency which ought to permeate all sections of the community. We were still far from the conception of society as a community of interests or purposes in which work of whatever kind was regarded as a social function. Much less did we regard education as a means of selecting out and training each to perform the function as a whole for which by ability and capacity for work he was best fitted. Still less did we look upon education as an agency which had for its main object the endeavour to make the individual see beyond his occupational interest to that of the community, for which and by which his sectional interest had meaning and value. Civilisation, the lecturer went on to say, had passed beyond twentieth century individualism to twentieth century class rivalry. Its capacity to survive depended upon its capacity to achieve a social condition that would subsume castes under a community of interests and purposes. Co-operation in the attainment of the complex purposes of civilisation was the mark of social health. Any ideal which aimed at less was dangerous. And education must aim at the self-same ideal. Whilst fitting the youth to discharge the duties of life, we must also train him to see beyond his occupational interest to the good of the whole, and to regard his work as a social function in which the co-operation and collaboration of others was no less necessary than his own individual efforts. We must, therefore, cease thinking of education mainly or merely as a means of advancement. That, however important, was only one side of education. We must rather look upon education as an influence flowing through all sections of the community, widening their

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CHOCOLATE BONBONS
In oval tins of 6 oz., 1/2 lb., 12 oz., & 1 lb.

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outlook and deepening the sympathy between each and every member of the community. If this was to be effected, the only sure and certain method, to educate the individual to this spirit was through his work. It was through a man's work that he could best be led to see its relation to other occupations; it was through his work that he could best be taught the economic relationships between the various occupations and to the community as a whole, and to perceive that economic principles were always relative to the moral ideals of the times.

In conclusion, the lecturer emphasised that the education of most importance at the present day was the education in tolerance—tolerance not merely of

NOTICES.

NOTICES.

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IN MEN'S

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C P O S

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

Ship	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Asia	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6

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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Aug. 10th (from Yamao)
TENYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 11th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 6th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Sept. 17th
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 30th

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO,
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THENCE BY TRANS-ANDALAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 9th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th

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King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

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792.

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U.S.S.B.

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Sailing on August 10th.

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Operated on behalf of U. S. S. B. Emergency Fleet Corporation. Through B/L issued to any port or common point destination in America or Canada.

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For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

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For PORTLAND direct.

(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe)

"COAXET" ... About Aug. 21st

For SAN FRANCISCO and SEATTLE.

"ELKTON" ... About Aug. 6th

Through Bills of Lading issued to OTERLAND COMMON PORTS.

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ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

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HONGKONG

TO

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Due Inwards	About	Sailing	About
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 31	S.S. WEST MONTOP	Aug. 3
S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 22	S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 25
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS. No transshipment en route.

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August 19th. August 23th. Sept. 24th.

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For SINGAPORE & JAVA.

"EDITOR" ... 29th July.

For SEATTLE.

"WEST IVIS" ... 7th August.

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EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

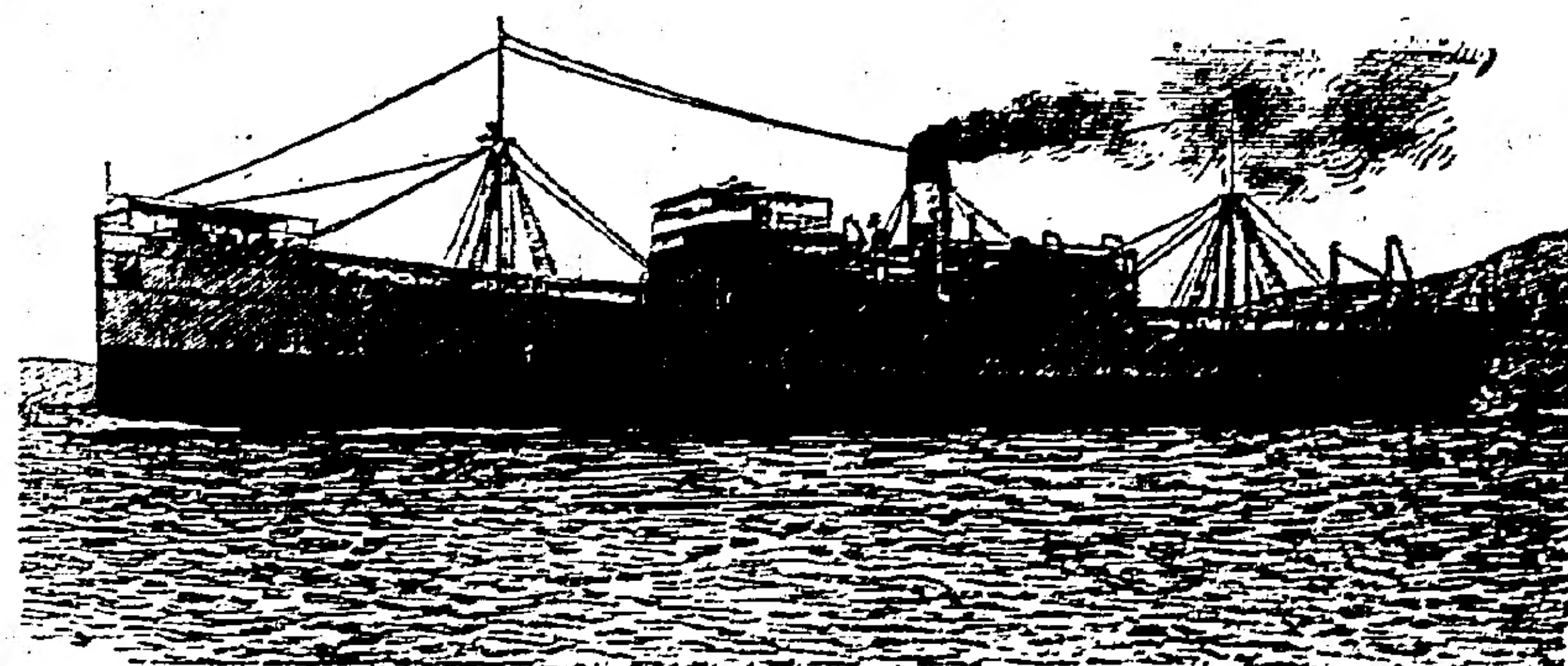
Koboku M. O. S. K.	July 27
Keketticut P. S. Co.	July 28
Eldridge P. S. Co.	July 29
Iyo M. N. Y. K.	July 29
E. of Asia C. P. O. S.	July 29
Lowther C. D. & Co.	July 31
City of Oren B. L.	July 31
Siam M. O. S. K.	B. Aug.
Grace D. R. D. Co.	Aug. 3
West Montop L. A. Co.	Aug. 3
Pakling B. L.	Aug. 6
Kalyan P. & O.	Aug. 7
Taiyuen B. & S.	Aug. 8
Penang M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Atsuta M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Siberia M. T. K. K.	Aug. 10
Tenyo M. T. K. K.	Aug. 11
Monteagle C. P. O. S.	Aug. 12
West Iran F. W. Co.	Aug. 12
Mexico M. O. S. K.	Aug. 13
Toyo Hashi M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 15
Greenland S. & D.	Aug. 15
Saucon P. S. Co.	Aug. 15
West Campgaw P. S. Co.	Aug. 15
Aki M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 18
Nanking C. M. Co.	Aug. 19
C. of Spokane P. & O.	Aug. 19
Eastern P. & O.	Aug. 20
Tenshin M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 20
Africa M. O. S. K.	Aug. 21
Coaxet P. S. Co.	Aug. 22
West Hika L. A. Co.	Aug. 25
Delight P. W. Co.	Aug. 25
Akaka M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 26
E. of Russia C. P. O. S.	Aug. 26
Birmingham B. L.	Aug. 27
Nile C. M. Co.	Aug. 28
Kanagawa M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 30
Toba J. C. J. L.	B. Sept.
Shinyo M. T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Ningchow B. L.	Sept. 6
Alps M. O. S. K.	Sept. 7
Kansas B. L.	Sept. 10
Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Egremont C. D. N. Co.	Sept. 12
Chicago M. O. S. K.	Sept. 14
Vinita L. A. Co.	Sept. 15

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Laisang J. M. Co.	July 27
Kaneshima B. & S.	July 27
Takada P. & O.	July 28
Takasang J. M. Co.	July 28
Torilla P. & O.	July 28
Luzon M. O. S. K.	July 28
Tatsumo M. N. Y. K.	July 28
Utsunomiya J. M. Co.	July 28
Hailong D. L. Co.	July 28
Tatsuo M. N. Y. K.	July 28
Tijiwong J. C. J. L.	July 28
Szechuen B. & S.	July 28
Seabu M. O. S. K.	July 29
Editor S. & D.	July 29
Sunning B. & S.	July 29
Kansa B. & S.	July 29
Hangsang J. M. Co.	July 30
Chipsing J. M. Co.	July 30
Kaga M. N. Y. K.	July 30
Haihong J. M. Co.	July 30
Riojum M. D. & Co.	July 30
Yuenang J. M. Co.	July 30
Lake Giano P. M. Co.	July 30
Shinyo M. N. Y. K.	July 31
Chenan R. & S.	July 31
Innsbruck D. & Co.	July 31
Penang M. N. Y. K.	B. Aug.
Unnan M. O. S. K.	Aug. 1
Borneo D. & Co.	Aug. 2
Tijlajap J. C. J. L.	Aug. 3
Tarnung B. & S.	Aug. 3
Tijlajap J. C. J. L.	Aug. 3
Haiching D. L. Co.	Aug. 3
Nagato M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 5
Tihini J. C. J. L.	Aug. 6
Haiyang J. M. Co.	Aug. 7
Nagato M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Tijlboet J. C. J. L.	Aug. 11
Tango M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 21
Hungaria D. & Co.	Aug. 31
Tangshing J. M. Co.	Aug. 31

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
KALYAN	9,000	18th Aug.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

TORILLA	5,200	28th July.	Calcutta via Singapore 1 p.m. Penang & Rangoon.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

EASTERN	4,000	18th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
KANOWNA	7,000	22nd Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

TAKADA	9,900	28th July.	Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Yama.
--------	-------	------------	----------------------------------

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passenger Messing not more than 21ft. 12 x 11 will be received at the company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Calling Manila) Sat., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

IYO MARU (Calling Manila) Thursday, 29th July, at noon.

ATSUTA MARU (Calling Manila) Tuesday, 10th Aug., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MARSEILLE & LIVERPOOL via Suez, Cebu, Suez & Port Said.

KASAGAWA MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 20th August.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU (Calling Manila) Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

TANGO MARU (Calling Manila) Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

AKITA MARU (Calling Manila) Thursday, 26th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Suez, Port Said, Calcutta & Cape.

PENANG MARU (Calling Manila) Monday, 9th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TESHIN MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 20th August.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUKO MARU (Calling Manila) Wednesday, 28th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 21st Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

KIOA MARU (Calling Manila) Friday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.

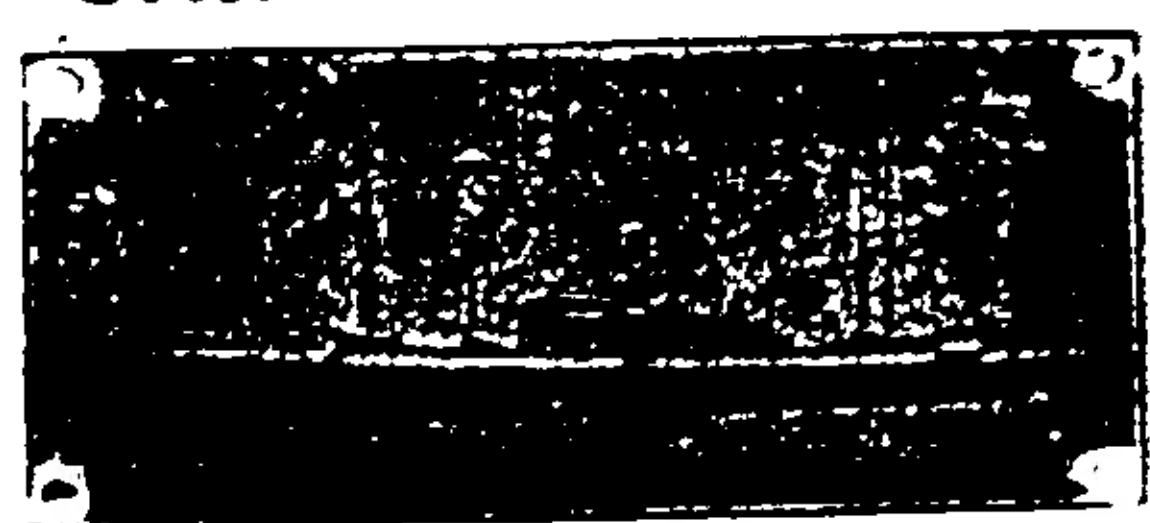
SHINGO MARU (Calling Manila) Saturday, 31st July.

NAGATO MARU (Calling Manila) Monday, 9th Aug.

Further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tjiluwong	Java	in port	28th July	Shanghai.
Tjilap	Java	31st July	3rd Aug.	Swatow.
Tjikini	Java	1st Aug.	6th Aug.	Shanghai.
Waiyang	Java	2nd Aug.	7th Aug.	Yokohama.
Tjilboet	Java	6th Aug.	11th Aug.	Yokohama.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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NEXT SAILING.

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Arakawa	Java	29th July	30th July	San Francisco.
Tjilap	Java	31st July	31st July	San Francisco.

Through Bills of Lading issued to U.S.A. and Canadian Overland Points.

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"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

"ATLAS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 25th September.

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"MEXICO MARU" (Call Marseilles) Friday, 13th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" (Call Marseilles) Thursday, 9th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" (Call Marseilles) Reg. of August.

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"LIZON MARU" (Call Marseilles) Thursday, 29th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AYAKUSA MARU" (Call Marseilles) Sunday, 1st Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHI MARU" (Call Marseilles) Thursday, 29th July.

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LLOYD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 31st July.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 31st August.

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TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING TO

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VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA" Sailing on or about 9th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 6th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 3rd October.

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(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

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Sailing on or about 30th July.

For JAPAN, S.S. "BORNEO MARU"

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Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

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INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Destination Steamer Sailing

HAIPHONG via Hoibow Takasaka Wed., 28th July at 8 a.m.

STRAITS & Calcutta Chakrasang Wed., 28th July at 3 p.m.

MOJI & Kobe Laisang Wed., 28th July at 3 p.m.

TIENSIN Chikshing Fri., 30th July at d'light.

SHANGHAI Hangsang Fri., 30th July at d'light.

MANILA Tuensang Fri., 30th July at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI Tuensang Sat., 31st July at d'light.

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoibow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "CHAKSANG" will be despatched for the STRAITS and CALCUTTA on Wednesday, July 28th, at 3 p.m.

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading (Transshipment at Singapore) to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail

AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW Szechuen 28th July at 4 p.m.

MANILA & KOLAMBUGAN Fochow 28th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI Sunning 29th July at noon.

SWATOW & SINGAPORE Liangchow 29th July at 2 p.m.

CEBU Kansu 29th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO Chenan 31st July at 4 p.m.

AMOY, SHAI & PUKOW Suiyang 3rd Aug. at 10 a.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK Luchow 3rd Aug. at noon.

MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Taming 3rd Aug. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric light and electric fans in saloon and state-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'cow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong July, 27, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships Captain Leaving

Haiphong J. S. Thomson WED., 28th July at 2 p.m.

Hainan W. C. Passmore TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2 p.m.

Haiching A. H. Stewart TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Cable & S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(American & Manchu S. N. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF OMAHA" via Suez 31st July.

"HIRMINGHAM CITY" via Suez 27th Aug.

"HIRMINGHAM" via Suez 27th Aug.

"CITY OF BUNKER" via Suez 27th Aug.

Calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal (at Owners' option).

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

Coal was delivered here by the HOIHOW from Keelung (7,620 tons) and the KASHING also from Keelung (2,300 tons).

The EASTERN arrived this morning from Melbourne with 1,768 tons of cargo for Hongkong. She experienced south-west gales for 36 hours from Manila. There were 77 deck passengers on board—Mooring A 1.

The S.S. KOSOKU M. also experienced very bad weather during her voyage from Yokohama. She had 245 tons of sulphate of ammonia and acid for Hongkong—Mooring E 6.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. CALCUTTA M. (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 11th August.

The R. M. S. MONTEAGLE left Vancouver for Hongkong via Japan ports, Shanghai on the 10th July and is due here on or about the 5th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SHINGO M. (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Rangoon & Singapore on the 11th July and is expected here on the 30th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai, on the 19th July, and is expected here on the 28th July.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M. arrived at Yokohama, on the 19th inst., and sailed on the 22nd inst., for Hongkong via Manila being due at this port August 3rd, in accordance with schedule.

The N. Y. K. s.s. BOMBAY M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port direct on the 20th July and is expected here on the 9th August.

The Ellerman Line s.s. SWAZI from Hamburg and Rotterdam, may be expected to arrive on the 10th August.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TATSUNO M. (Calcutta Line) left Moji for this port on the 22nd July and is expected here on the 27th July.

The s.s. NINGCHOW (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore on 23rd inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 28th inst.

The s.s. MENTOR (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 17th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 22nd August.

The B. L. s.s. TORILLA left Moji for this port on the 24th instant a.m. and is due here on the 29th instant.

The N. Y. K. s.s. IYO MARU (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 25th July and

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



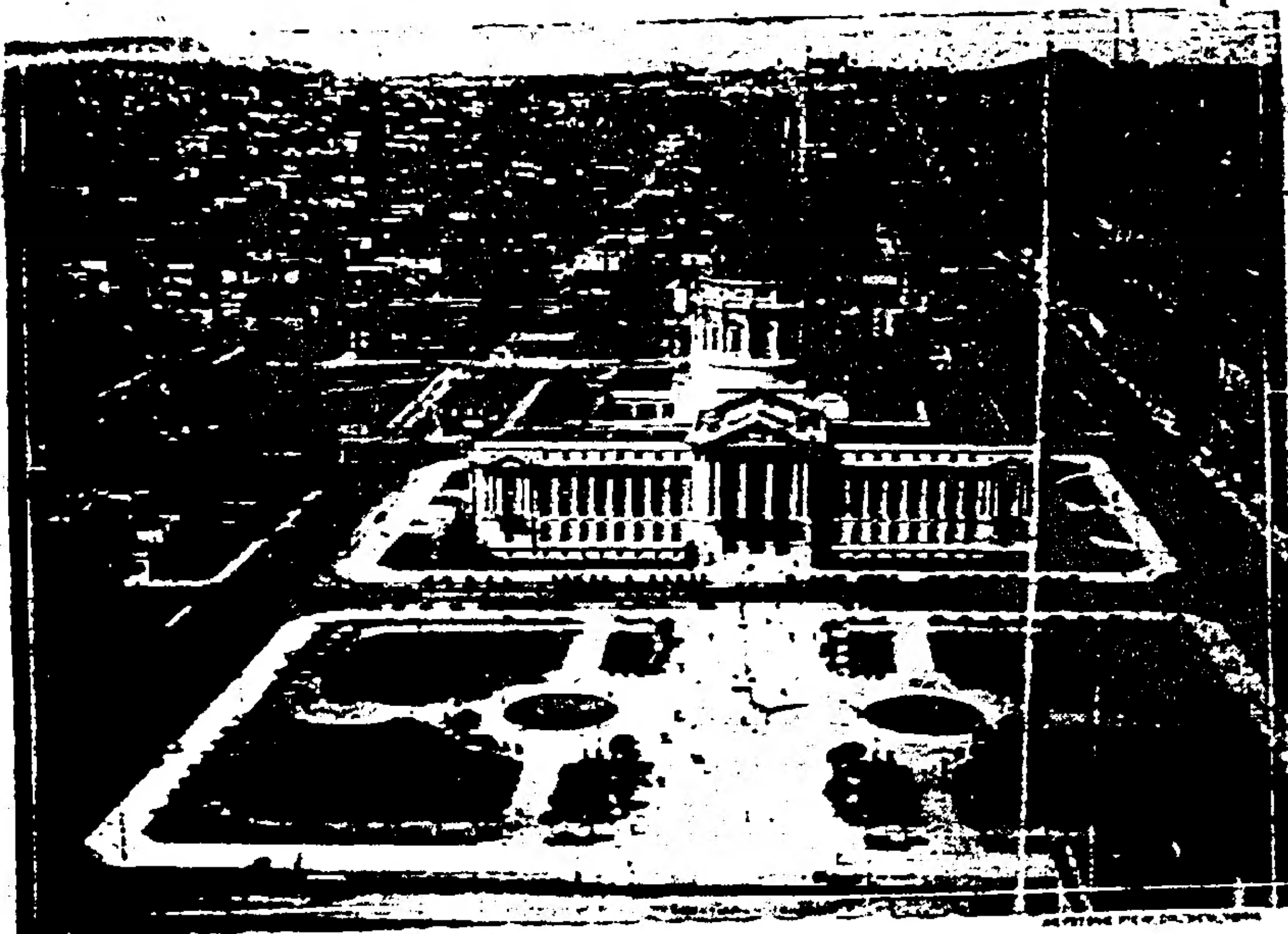
EXECUTION OF LAON TRAITORS.

Scene at the execution of the four traitors of Laon, who gave the Germans plans of the city's defences.



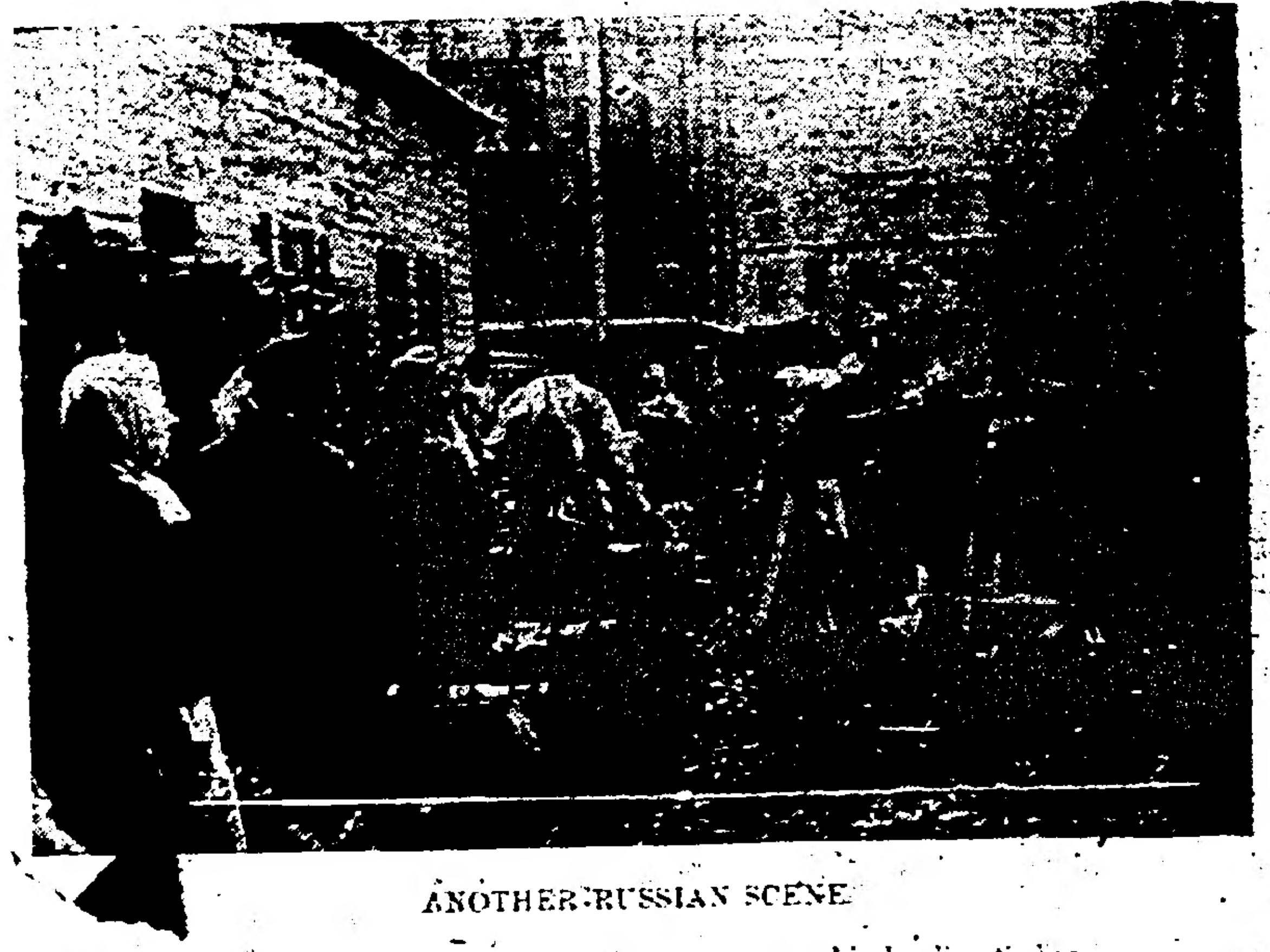
IN RUSSIA.

Boys commandeered as labourers under the Bolshevik regime.



SAN FRANCISCO.

A bird's eye view of Frisco, photographed from an aeroplane.



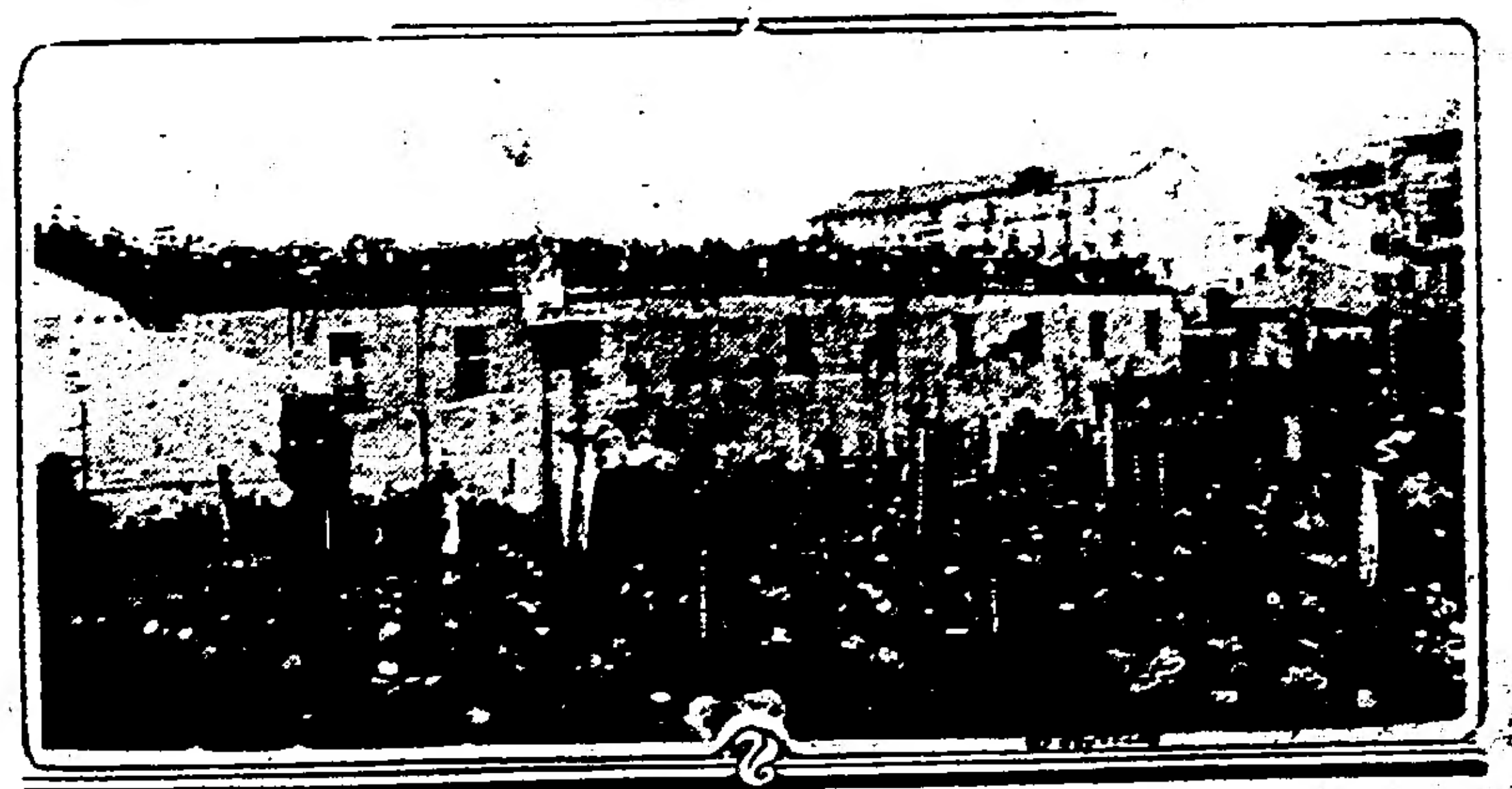
ANOTHER RUSSIAN SCENE.

Above are seen Russian men and women engaged in hauling timber.



AMERICAN SUFFRAGE LEADERS.

Above are seen the American delegates to the Woman's Suffrage Convention, held at Geneva.



IN ITALY.

A Labour parade in Italy being watched by crowds on the housetops.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

It Didn't Take Tom Long To Decide Who Was Guilty.

BY ALLMAN



NOTICES

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established America 1841 Europe 1891.
HEAD OFFICE:— NEW YORK CITY.
WORLD WIDE SERVICE.
Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.
Foreign Offices.
ANTWERP BARCELONA BERLIN BORDEAUX BREMEN BRUSSELS BUENOS AIRES CHRISTIANIA COPENHAGEN GENOA
GLASGOW HAMBURG HAVRE KOBLENZ LONDON LUCERNE MANILA MARSEILLE MONTREAL NAPLES
NICE PARIS PETROGRAD ROTTERDAM ROME SOUTHAMPTON SHANGHAI STOCKHOLM TORONTO VALPARAISO YOKOHAMA

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Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars, Peso, Tael and Yen currencies.
YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.
C. H. BENSON, MANAGER, Hongkong.

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Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "WEST CAMPCAW"

ABOUT AUGUST 10TH.

S.S. "EASTERLING"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

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BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC., THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

5th floor Hotel Mansions.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LIMITED.

S. S. "METHVEN"

WILL BE DESPATCHED ON OR ABOUT THE 30TH JULY FOR SINGAPORE

TAKING CARGO AT CURRENT RATES OF FREIGHT.

For space and further particulars, apply to:—

P. A. COX,

Acting General Agent.

C. P. O. E. Ltd.

THE DERBY.

WINNING JOCKEYS' OPINION.

Paris, June 3.—Frank O'Neill, who won the Derby on Spion Kop, returned to Paris, via Havre, in time to ride Silver Creek at Longchamp this afternoon.
The form of the English three-year-old has astonished him. He states that there is not a French horse to compare with any of the English three-year-olds, and that the French Grand Prix can be won easily by an English rider.
O'Neill has ridden four times unsuccessfully in the Derby. The change at the fateful Tattenham Corner is in his opinion, a decided improvement, but during the race he found that gravel and loose earth flew into his face.
"I never thought," he said today, "that I had a winner in Spion Kop. I had been offered £200 to ride him, and an extra £1,000 if I won on him. I thought that Sarchedon was a better horse than Spion Kop. When the race started I altered my views, and began to hope that after four unsuccessful attempts I might win the Derby. From the start the pace was terrific. I have never ridden so fast. The favourite was early out of it, and before I reached the straight I knew I could win. I waited, and then pushed Spion Kop into the lead."
O'Neill, who rides almost entirely for Mr. Vanderbilt, has had only comparatively little experience of English races. He found the crowd at Epsom much more enthusiastic than the crowd at Longchamp or Auteuil. As an interesting sidelight upon the Derby, it may be mentioned that a very well-known English trainer, who has been established in France for some 40 years, went over to England with O'Neill, determined to back O'Neill's mount. Unfortunately he did not know until the race was over that his mount had been changed, and therefore backed his stable companion, Sarchedon.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1920.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

TIME	1919	1920
12.00	12.00	12.00
1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	2.00
3.00	3.00	3.00
4.00	4.00	4.00
5.00	5.00	5.00
6.00	6.00	6.00
7.00	7.00	7.00
8.00	8.00	8.00
9.00	9.00	9.00
10.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	11.00	11.00
12.00	12.00	12.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

TIME	1919	1920
12.00	12.00	12.00
1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	2.00
3.00	3.00	3.00
4.00	4.00	4.00
5.00	5.00	5.00
6.00	6.00	6.00
7.00	7.00	7.00
8.00	8.00	8.00
9.00	9.00	9.00
10.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	11.00	11.00
12.00	12.00	12.00

KOWLOON WATERWORKS LEVEL.

TIME	1919	1920
12.00	12.00	12.00
1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	2.00
3.00	3.00	3.00
4.00	4.00	4.00
5.00	5.00	5.00
6.00	6.00	6.00
7.00	7.00	7.00
8.00	8.00	8.00
9.00	9.00	9.00
10.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	11.00	11.00
12.00	12.00	12.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

TIME	1919	1920
12.00	12.00	12.00
1.00	1.00	1.00
2.00	2.00	2.00
3.00	3.00	3.00
4.00	4.00	4.00
5.00	5.00	5.00
6.00	6.00	6.00
7.00	7.00	7.00
8.00	8.00	8.00
9.00	9.00	9.00
10.00	10.00	10.00
11.00	11.00	11.00
12.00	12.00	12.00

SAVARESS'S SANTAL CAPSULES

A French Remedy for all Irritability. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Santal Capsules in the house, as they are a timely and safe remedy for all urinary troubles. The capsules are made of pure Santal wood, and are entirely free from any harmful ingredients. All Druggists and Grocers sell them throughout the world, or send for free literature to: SAVARESS'S, 10, Rue de Valenciennes, Paris.

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Paid-up Capital: £5,000,000
Reserve Fund: £1,000,000
The Bank of England is a member of the Bank of India.
The Bank of India is a member of the Bank of England.
The Bank of India is a member of the Bank of China.
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The Bank of India is a member of the Bank of the East Africa.
The Bank of India is a member of the Bank of the East Africa.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

Head Office: 2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
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Directors: Mr. P. S. Wang, Mr. K. S. Wang, Mr. K. S. Wang, Mr. K. S. Wang, Mr. K. S. Wang, Mr. K. S. Wang, Mr. K. S. Wang, Mr. K. S. Wang, Mr. K. S. Wang, Mr. K. S. Wang.
Chief Manager: Mr. K. S. Wang.
Asst. Manager: Mr. K. S. Wang.
The Bank of East Asia Ltd. is a member of the Bank of China, the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Persia, the Bank of Siam, the Bank of the Straits Settlements, the Bank of the East Indies, the Bank of the East Africa, the Bank of the East Africa, the Bank of the East Africa.

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Head Office: 4, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.
Authorized Capital: £5,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital: £2,379,300.00
Reserve Funds: £1,197,400.00
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates of 2, 4, 5, and 6 per cent, respectively.
J. USING LY, Manager, Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	Every 15
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	12
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	15
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	18
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	21
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	24
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	27
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	30
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	33
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	36
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	39
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	42
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	45
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	48
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	51
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	54
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	57
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	60
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	63
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	66
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	69
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	72
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	75
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	78
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	81
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	84
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	87
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	90
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	93
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	96
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	99
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	102
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	105
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	108
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	111
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	114
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	117
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	120
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	123
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	126
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	129
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	132
4.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	135
4.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	138
5.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	141
5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	144
6.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	147
6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	150
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	153
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	156
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	159
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	162
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	165
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	168
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	171
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	174
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	177
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	180
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	183
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	186
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	189
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	192
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	195
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	198
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	201
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	204
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	207
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	210
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	213
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	216
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	219
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	222
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	225
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	228
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	231
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	234
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	237
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	240
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	243
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	246
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	249
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	252
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	255
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	258
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	261
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	264
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	267
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	270
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	273
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	276
4.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	279
4.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	282
5.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	285
5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	288
6.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	291
6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	294
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	297
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	300
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	303
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	306
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	309
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	312
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	315
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	318
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	321
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	324
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	327
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	330
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	333
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	336
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	339
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	342
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	345
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	348
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	351
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	354
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	357
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	360
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	363
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	366
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	369
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	372
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	375
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	378
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	381
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	384
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	387
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	390
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	393
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	396
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	399
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	402
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	405
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	408
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	411
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	414
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	417
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	420
4.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	423
4.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	426
5.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	429
5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	432
6.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	435
6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	438
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	441
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	444
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	447
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	450
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	453
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	456
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	459
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	462
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	465
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	468
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	471
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	474
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	477
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	480
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	483
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	486
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	489
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	492
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	495
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	498
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	501
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	504
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	507
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	510
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	513
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	516
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	519
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	522
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	525
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	528
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	531
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	534
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	537
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	540
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	543
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	546
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	549
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	552
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	555
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	558
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	561
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	564
4.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	567
4.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	570
5.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	573
5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	576
6.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	579
6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	582
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	585
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	588
8.00 a.m.	11.00 p.m.	591
8.30 a.m.	11.30 p.m.	594
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	597
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	600
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	603
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	606
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	609
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	612
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	615
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	618
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	621
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	624
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	627
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	630
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	633
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	636
4.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	639
4.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	642
5.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	645
5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	648
6.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	651
6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	654
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	657
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	660
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	663
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	666
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	669
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	672
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	675
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	678
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	681
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	684
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	687
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	690
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	693
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	696
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	699
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	702
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	705
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	708
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	711
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	714
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	717
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	720
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	723
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	726
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	729
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	732
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	735
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	738
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	741
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	744
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	747
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	750
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	753
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	756
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	759
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	762
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	765
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	768
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	771
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	774
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	777
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	780
4.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	783
4.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	786
5.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	789
5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	792
6.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	795
6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	798
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	801
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	804
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	807
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	810
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	813
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	816
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	819
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	822
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	825
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	828
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	831
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	834
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	837
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	840
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	843
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	846
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	849
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	852
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	855
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	858
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	861
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	864
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	867
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	870
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	873
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	876
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	879
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	882
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	885
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	888
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	891
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	894
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	897
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	900
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	903
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	906
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	909
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	912
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	915
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	918
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	921
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	924
4.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	927
4.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	930
5.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	933
5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	936
6.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	939
6.30 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	942
7.00 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	945
7.30 a.m.	10.30 a.m.	948
8.00 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	951
8.30 a.m.	11.30 a.m.	954
9.00 a.m.	12.00 p.m.	957
9.30 a.m.	12.30 p.m.	960
10.00 a.m.	1.00 p.m.	963
10.30 a.m.	1.30 p.m.	966
11.00 a.m.	2.00 p.m.	969
11.30 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	972
12.00 p.m.	3.00 p.m.	975
12.30 p.m.	3.30 p.m.	978
1.00 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	981
1.30 p.m.	4.30 p.m.	984
2.00 p.m.	5.00 p.m.	987
2.30 p.m.	5.30 p.m.	990
3.00 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	993
3.30 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	996
4.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	999
4.30 p.m.	7.30 p.m.	1002
5.00 p.m.	8.00 p.m.	1005
5.30 p.m.	8.30 p.m.	1008
6.00 p.m.	9.00 p.m.	1011
6.30 p.m.	9.30 p.m.	1014
7.00 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	1017
7.30 p.m.	10.30 p.m.	1020
8.00 p.m.	11.00 p.m.	1023
8.30 p.m.	11.30 p.m.	1026
9.00 p.m.	12.00 a.m.	1029
9.30 p.m.	12.30 a.m.	1032
10.00 p.m.	1.00 a.m.	1035
10.30 p.m.	1.30 a.m.	1038
11.00 p.m.	2.00 a.m.	1041
11.30 p.m.	2.30 a.m.	1044
12.00 a.m.	3.00 a.m.	1047
12.30 a.m.	3.30 a.m.	1050
1.00 a.m.	4.00 a.m.	1053
1.30 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	1056
2.00 a.m.	5.00 a.m.	1059
2.30 a.m.	5.30 a.m.	1062
3.00 a.m.	6.00 a.m.	1065
3.30 a.m.	6.30 a.m.	1068
4.00 a.m.	7.00 a.m.	1071
4.30 a.m.	7.30 a.m.	1074
5.00 a.m.	8.00 a.m.	1077
5.30 a.m.	8.30 a.m.	1080
6.00 a.m.	9.00 a.m.	1083

NOTICES.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks	560
Marine Insurances.	
Canton	390
North China	160
Union	185
Yangtze	225
Far Eastern	171 1/2
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	128
H. K. Fire	313
Shipping.	
Douglases	80 s. 83 ss. 80
H.K. Steamboats	24 1/2
Indos (Prof.)	18
Indos (Def.) L. R.	230
Shells	130
Ferries	27
Refineries.	
Sugars	230
Malabons	56
Mining.	
Kailans	91 1/2
Langkats	15 1/2
Shanghai Loans	150
Shai Explorations	40 1/2
Raubs	27 1/2
Tronchs	27 1/2
Ural Caspians	27 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves	84
K. Docks	148 1/2
Shai Docks	144
N. Engineerings	129

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals	107
H.K. Hotels	125
L. Invest.	112 1/2
H. phreys Est.	8
K. loon Lands	30 s. 33
L. Reclamations	140
West Points	52

Cotton Mills.

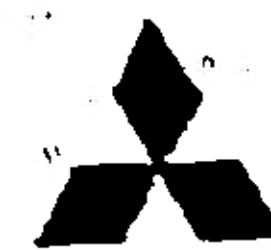
Kwos	550 s. 552 1/2
Kuok Yike	52
Lau Kung Mow	—
Oriental	—
Shai Cottons	270
Yangtzeppoo	35 1/2

Miscellaneous.

Cement	7.10
China Borneo	—
Do. Light	—
China Portland	—
Dairy Farms	23
Electric H. K.	19
Electric Macao	19
Hongkong Ropes	23
H. K. Tramways	6.60
Peak Trams	6
Do. new	7 1/2
Steam Laundry	5
Steel Foundries	10
Water-works	13 1/2
Wm. Potts	5.80
Wm. Potts	11 1/2
Wm. Potts	35
H. K. Asia	120 s. 125
Central	18 1/2 s. 19
Manat. Elec.	—

Hongkong, July 27, 1920.

NOTICES.



KAISHA, LTD.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF COAL MINES OF
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The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Shinkai, 82 Staunton Street, Second Floor, from Amoy, Hongkong, from Amoy, 0491, 0596, 5087, 0351, 4539, 6829, from Shanghai, Fathin, Connaught road, from Shanghai, Siuchoying, Wicksing Hotel, from Amoy, Chunshing, from Amoy, Yeetaichan, from Shanghai, Mr. Kanmanlim, 17 Leighton Hill Road Wanchai, from Shanghai.

N. LUND.

Act. Superintendent,

Hongkong, July 22, 1920.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

C. H. Crocker America Consul, from San Francisco.

Cates c/o American Consul, from Singapore.

Laplata, from London.

Penthouse, Telegraph Restaurant, from Bangkok.

Telford, Passenger Wingsang, from Paracale.

M. E. F. AIREY.

Superintendent,

Hongkong, July 22, 1920.

EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

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THE PREMIER HOTEL FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

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TEL. No. 1743. **CORONET** TEL. No. 1743.

TO-NIGHT at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

A Giant among the Big Pictures

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"FLAME OF THE DESERT"

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WO PING THEATRE

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"THE PERILS OF THUNDER MOUNTAIN"

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TO-NIGHT!

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Wednesday 28th July 1920

Third episode of the above series will follow.

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POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai and Japan—Per IYO M., 28th July.
Japan—Per TORILLA, 28th July.
Straits—Per KAYA M., 28th July.
Straits and Calcutta—Per SHINGOMARU, 28th July.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SZECHUEN, 28th July, 3 p.m.
Japan via Moji—Per HUNT SEND, 28th July, 11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta & Aden—Per CHAK SANG, 28th July, 2 p.m.
Japan via Moji—Per LAI SANG, 28th July, 4 p.m.
Philippine Is.—Per FOOCOW, 28th July, 3 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden—Per CADDOPEAK, 28th July, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAILOONG, 28th July, 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 29TH JULY.
Swatow & Straits—Per LIANG CHOW, 29th July, 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Takao—Per BOSU MARU, 29th July, 8 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, S. Africa, L. Marques, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles—Per IYO M., 29th July, 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. Reg. 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, & America and Europe via Vancouver—Per EMPRESS OF ASIA, 29th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 27d. 12a. 13m. No return from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it is lowest in a trough extending from Tongking across Luzon into the Pacific.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 64.14 inches, against an average of 49.81 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gay Rock. Light variable winds, moderate; fair, rain later.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. & Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

H.K. Observatory, July 27.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date.	on date.
22 p.m. 23 a.m. 24 p.m.	22 p.m. 23 a.m. 24 p.m.	22 p.m. 23 a.m. 24 p.m.
Barometer	29.57 29.55 29.65	89 80 85
Temperature	89 80 85	77 93 83
Humidity	77 93 83	E. E. E.
Wind Direction	N.W. E. E.	1 2 4
Wind Force	1 2 4	0 0 0
Weather	0 0 0	0.00 0.00 0.00
Rain	0.00 0.00 0.00	Highest open air
Highest open air	Temperature on the 26th 89	Lowest open air
Lowest open air	Temperature on the 27th 79	H.K. Observatory, July 27, 1920.
H.K. Observatory, July 27, 1920.	C. W. JEFFRIES, Directors.	

EXCHANGE.

Opening Rate closing Rate on Page 11.

SELLING.

T/T	311
Demand	311 1/2
30 d/s	311 1/2
60 d/s	311 1/2
4 m/s	311 1/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	169
T/T Japan	146
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco (T & New York)	74 1/2
T/T Batavia	200
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	9.80
Demand Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	41 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	41 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	42
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	42 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco (T & New York)	76
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	10.40
6 m/s. France	10.60
Demand Germany	—
Demand New York	—
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Calcutta	Nom.
Demand Manila	162
Demand Singapore	169
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	Nom.
On Bangkok	53 1/2
Sovereign	5. Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael	36.40
Bar Silver, ready	56 1/2
forward	56 1/2
Bank of England rates 7%	—
New York/London	3.79

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

H'kong 50 cts. pieces	\$1/5 dis.
10 "	\$1/5 dis.
5 "	\$3/5 dis.
Canton subcoins	\$9 dis.